

d.c. gazette

65 YEARS OF WATERGATE ROBERT HOOKS STOP METRO

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AUGUST 1973

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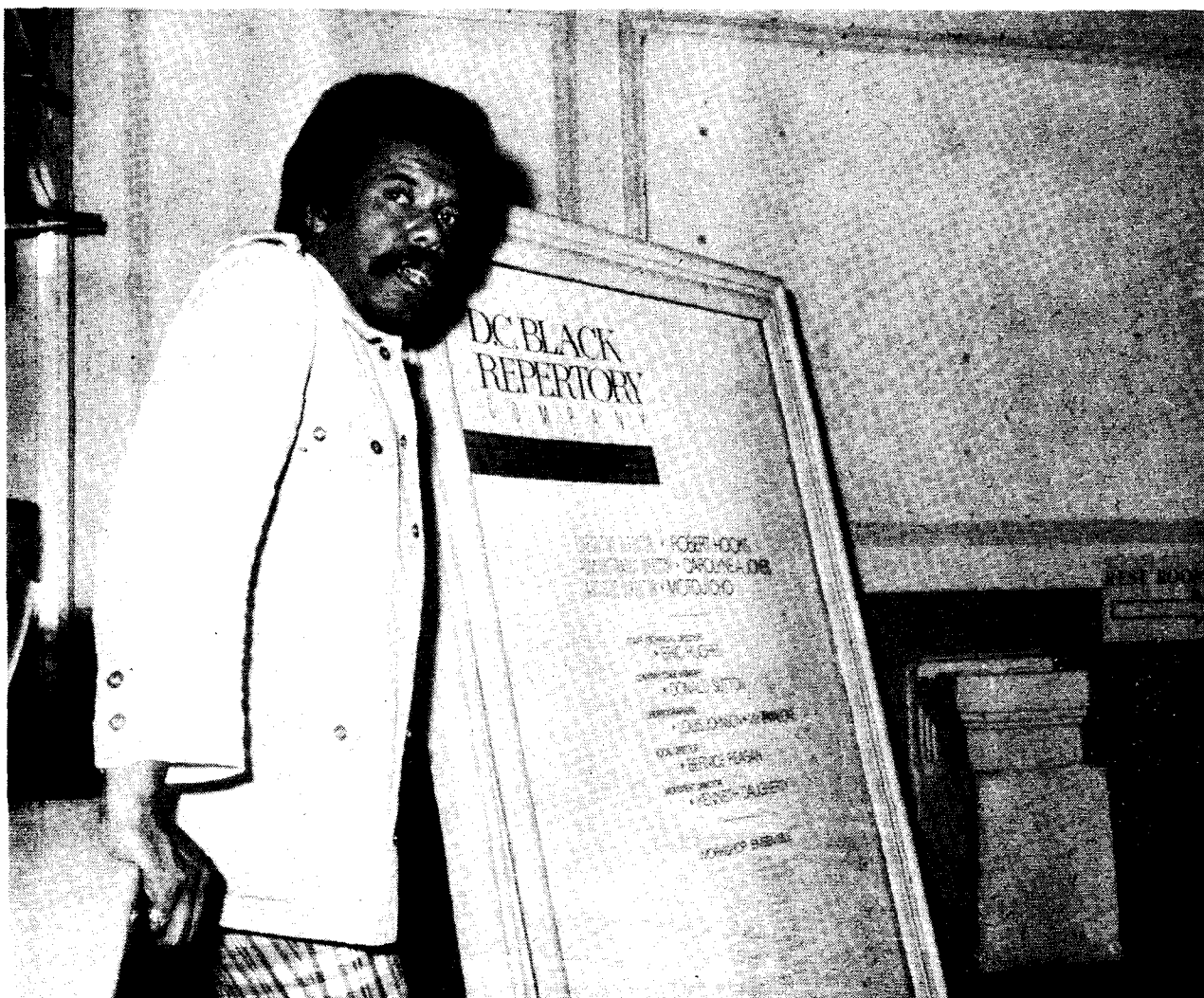


PHOTO BY JIM RAMSEY

Building black theatre AN INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT HOOKS

ROBERT HOOKS is executive director of the DC Black Repertory Theatre. He was interviewed by Jim Ramsey.

J.R.: How did the D.C. Black Repertory Company begin?

R.H. Well, the D.C. Black Repertory Company came about when I decided to come back to Washington, which is my home town.

I guess you could call me a veteran of starting theater companies. I've started a few, one of which is the Negro Ensemble Company of New York City, which is now the most important, the most productive black theater company in the world.

Washington, D.C. has a population over 70% black. There was no cultural institution where black people could come, experience, gather, and share the kinds of beautiful cultural things that they should. And, surprisingly enough, it is supposed to be second to New York in theater. There was no black cultural institution.

So, being concerned about it, I came back to start one. It is mainly a company set up to create an outlet for black talent. The already existing companies theaters don't provide outlets for black talent, unfortunately. And there had to be a place. So the D.C. Black Repertory Company was formed in 1970 by myself and Carolyn Jones, the administrative director, and Motojicho, who is our artistic director — formed out of a need, a desperate need to have a place.

The D.C. Black Repertory Company provides not just outlets for actors and directors and designers and technicians, but also for administrators and almost all of the allied crafts in theater.

J.R.: After doing such films as *Hurry Sundown*, and doing television spots such as *N.Y.P.D.*, what made you chuck it all and to take on a task that would mean less financial benefits and much more work?

R.H.: Yes, indeed, I left a booming career; I'd just finished a film called *Trouble Man* which Twentieth Century Fox released just recently, and *Hurry Sundown*, *N.Y.P.D.*, and twelve Broadway plays and scads of television things.

But, first of all, money never meant anything to me. I was born in the slums of Washington and I've always had a secret love for the city, especially now that there is so much more of an opportunity to do the kinds of things that I want to do.

Yes, I'm an actor, and I love to act, and I'm used to living a certain kind of way, and indeed I'd like to maintain that kind of living. But you don't need a lot of money. I'd hope that a lot of the other successful personalities in film, in television, and so on, and all would do the same.

I'm not comparing my motives with anybody else's. I am committed to the idea of creating institutions where black people can get to know more about each other, can get to respect each other more, to come together, come closer together. At the same time I don't want to sound like a separatist or a racist, because I'm not. I would like to see a place in Washington where whites can come and learn a little more about what blacks are all about.

That kind of place did not exist. It didn't exist in the already established theater companies even in the attempt to bring the black plays. They still manage to skirt around using Washington talent. They inevitably go to New York and import their talent. I take noth-

(Please turn to page 23)

Getting out of the Metro hole

THE head of the Urban Mass Transit Administration said the other day that before the federal government underwrites any more Metro construction bonds, the subway agency must adopt a rigid financial plan for meeting future operating deficits. It'll be a long wait. The bus system is expected to lose \$11 million in the coming year, not including depreciation. Subway deficits will be far greater.

Without the uncomfortable reality of the bus losses it would be fairly simple for Metro to keep on fooling local jurisdictions about what the subway is going to cost to operate. But as the bus subsidies and/or fares mount, people are going to start asking questions. Metro will look more and more like a goose laying a rotten egg.

Washingtonians are being introduced to a highly sophisticated flim-flam game. Put your money in this envelope and we'll run up stairs and come back with a fully operating self-supporting subway system. It won't happen, but since hope has a way of suppressing experience, the retired Corps of Engineers officers at Metro can still get a large number of people to think that it will.

You get the impression that a few in both the local and national government are beginning to realize that they've been had. Metro has made promises to Congress that even before the first train is running it can't repeat with a straight face. And it's going to get worse.

So what do we do? Shell out a couple more billion and see if everything turns out for the better?

There's another alternative: stop building the subway and take it from the top again. Since the subway was first planned there have been dramatic changes in transportation policy, theory and technology and yet we plow ahead hoping that a rigid, astronomically expensive and limited system based on the best thinking of the late 19th century is going to solve our problem. Metro should be forced to prove why the subway will provide a better transit system than all the alternatives available. It has never done so. Better yet, retrain the Metro staff as bus drivers and hire someone else to come up with the answers. The goal is simple: the cheapest, most efficient, most comprehensive transit system that will serve the greatest number of people. One thing is certain: on no account is the subway on top.

In fact, in an extraordinary admission, Delmar Ison, Metro secretary-treasurer, has blamed the continuing decline in bus ridership on subway construction. Thus we have further evidence of the sado-masochistic relationship between the subway and bus systems. The bus system is not being allowed to compete with the subway even before the subway gets built. Once the subway is operating, the bus system will be even more subservient.

Metro is Washington's Vietnam. Hopefully we will extricate ourselves from it with more dispatch. Otherwise the prospect is many more years and dollars not just to see the light at the end of the tunnel, but to build the tunnel.

The Metro myth is a part of our local culture and it is an inexorable part of the bureaucratic dream of a regional empire where the sun rises on Annapolis and sets on Warrenton. Such myths and dreams die hard, but we can take it.

It's happened before. In the earliest days of District history, the city almost went bankrupt because of another transportation rhu-

barb. It was, the Jackson Grahams of that day assured the city, essential that Washington build a canal over the Appalachians to the West. It would make the District a major center of commerce. But even before the canal was built, it was clear it would never reach Ohio, so great were the costs. The route was shortened to end at Cumberland.

The day ground was broken for the canal, the first spade was turned for another transportation project: the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Baltimoreans went to Ohio; Washingtonians stayed at home to pay off the debt on an idea whose time had passed.

— SAM SMITH

Double-cross at DC Jail



GRASS ROOTS

LAST October, in the wake of the DC Jail uprising, promises were made to those involved, including promises of improved conditions and promises of amnesty.

It has been clear for some time that the former promises have not been kept. Now it is clear that the latter ones are being broken also. A grand jury, under the direction of Washington's reactionary U.S. Attorney Harold Titus, has been in session and at least one of those involved has been told that he is a "target" of the investigation.

As we go to press, community support is being mobilized in order to prevent a double-cross of the DC Jail inmates whose restraint last fall helped prevent an Attica in DC. If indictments are handed down, there is every danger that DC's prisons will blow again — and this time it could be worse, especially since Kenneth Hardy is no longer corrections chief.

But beyond the prospect of another Attica is the larger issue of the prisons themselves, the hellhole that is DC Jail, the gross immorality of the double-cross being perpetrated by Titus and the question of whether the city will permit itself to become a victim of the local agents of the Watergate mob.

To find out what you can do to help, call the DC Statehood Party at 234-0202 or 543-4680.

LETTERS

DOWNTOWN

I HAVE read more than one adverse comment in your paper about the Ashley/Myer/Smith study. I was a part of that project (one of the citizens stopped on the street) and I spent several months and many meetings thinking about the problem.

It is disconcerting to me to have your columnists attend one or two sessions and summarily dismiss the project.

One argument presented is that you can't just build a place and have it be successful — rather, it has to just happen naturally. Georgetown is cited.

The argument is spurious. Even within Georgetown itself is a built up "non-natural" attraction that people like which houses Scan, Port-o-Georgetown, law offices etc. The other proofs of error in your argument are any and all of the shopping malls which have sprung up around Washington. They were just built up and did not happen naturally as did Georgetown.

The AMS project was to bring the same ambience to the pre-existing downtown area.

Your flippant dismissal of a forward looking project has just cost you a subscriber. Me.

DAVID B. ECCLESTON

THE ECOLOGY CENTER

THREE years ago, on the first Earth Day, the complexity of interlocking environmental problems was only partially recognized as were the frustrations and disappointments of attempting to influence decisions. The urban areas of the world in particular have proven to be

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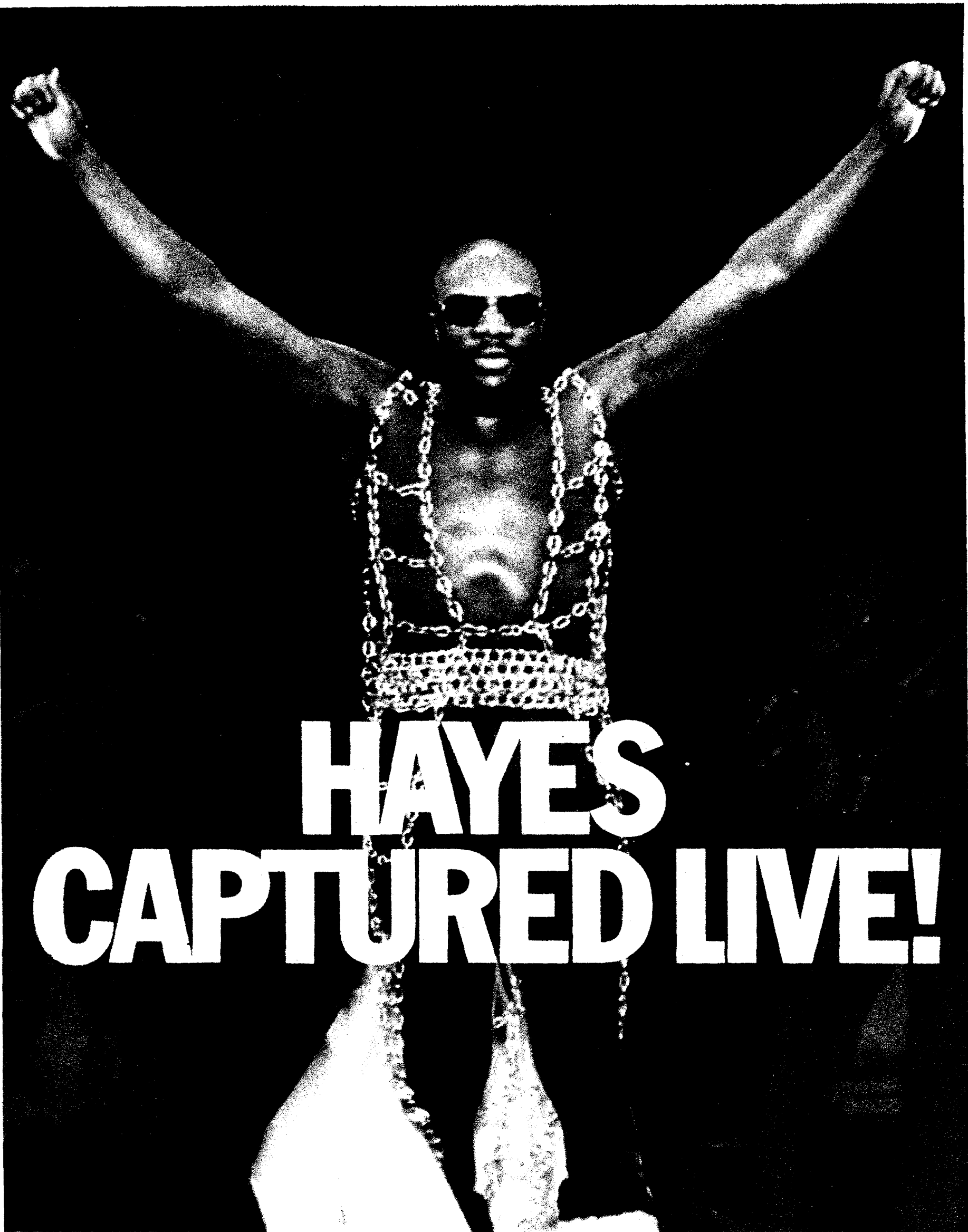
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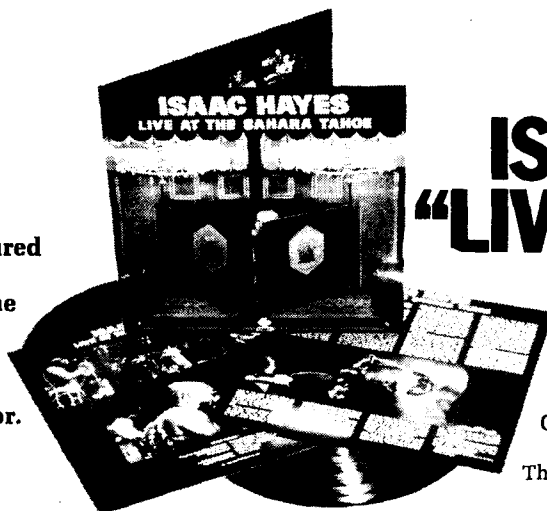
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THE Swedish government has called for a whole series of measures to encourage people not to smoke. Under proposals by the Swedish Social Welfare Bureau, smokers' insurance rates would be increased, and it would become a criminal offense for any Swede to sell or give tobacco products to anyone under 16 years of age.

The Social Welfare Bureau also calls for a 10 per cent increase every year in the cost of tobacco products, and the banning of cigarette vending machines.

Other measures involve giving anti-smoking information to pregnant women and exposing school children to tobacco education programs. Smoking has been blamed for the shortening of Sweden's average life span by eight years over the last decade.

THE British House of Lords has voted in favor of totally free contraceptives to be provided by Britain's National Health Service. Earlier, the government reluctantly agreed that contraceptives could be made available, but only upon payment of a prescription charge equivalent to 50 cents. The Lords voted to eliminate even that charge.

— ENS

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the focal points of the environmental battle. In recognition of the intricacies of environmental questions the Washington Ecology Center has evolved into an organization dealing with the wide range of urban problems. The entire human environment of this city/colony is ultimately the legitimate concern of the Ecology Center. Consequently, we are involved in such issues as urban renewal, freeways, the Metro land grab and destructive convention centers.

Two years ago we started the only recycling center in the city. It is still in operation today. We have, during these two years, come to realize that the solid waste crisis must be solved by a combination of consumer education, government action, municipal recycling, source reduction, revised tax laws and respect for the natural resources of the underdeveloped countries. The center is actively working to achieve these goals by testifying at public hearings, organizing, research and education.

The Ecology Center is on record as opposing "another inch of freeway." We are among the most active constituent organizations in District anti-freeway groups and in the suburbs we are likewise carrying forth the anti-freeway battle. Over the past three years of our existence we have not missed a single major freeway hearing; have continuously worked with community groups and participated in legal action.

As one of the major proponents of mass transit, the center, ironically is also one of the first organizations to become sensitive to the dangers of the proposed mass transit systems for the metropolitan area. The center has been in the forefront of challenging the subway authority for being unresponsive to citizens and for not being directly elected by the people. As early as 1970, the Center demanded that an Environmental Impact Statement be done on the proposed Metro (Gazette, May 9, 1973). And we have recently revealed how the present draft statement complies with neither the "spirit nor the letter" of federal law. We were instrumental in forming TRANSIT, a group organized to monitor the WMATA bus takeover and to demand citizen participation in WMATA decision-making.

We pledge to continue fighting Downtown Progress, the Federal City Council and their planning arm: RLA. It is our belief that they are seeking massive physical realignments of the city through the misuse of eminent domain projects. Downtown urban renewal and the convention center continue unchecked while the inner city is ignored. Now as most Gazette readers know a widely expensive pedestrian mall is planned for the downtown which will make it even more a rich, elitist enclave walled off from the realities of the rest of the city.

We believe that the Ecology Center has meaningfully responded to some of the real needs of the Washington community. If we are to continue doing what we do, we will need the support of the community. Right now we are in need of financial support. Any amount will help — \$5, 10 or whatever you can spare.

We put out a monthly newsletter that keeps you up to date about what's happening environmentally in the Washington area. It is the only publication of its kind for the Washington area. We'll put you on our mailing list as a thank you for your contribution. We hope that you'll consider the Ecology Center. After all, it's your Ecology Center, too. All contributions are tax-deductible. If you have any questions, problems, or environmental degradations give us a call at 833-1778.

Make all checks payable to: Washington Ecology Center, 2000 "P" Street, NW, Washington DC 20036.

WASHINGTON ECOLOGY CENTER

HAVING WRIT, MOVES ON

June 20, 1973

YOU are cordially invited to attend a screening of "The Best of the First and Second Annual New York Erotic Film Festival" at the Biograph Theatre, 2819 M Street, NW on Wednesday, June 27, at 10:30 a.m.

The film is a collection of prize-winning and specially selected films presented at the First and Second Annual New York Erotic Film Festival. The films were judged by such well-known national figures as Gore Vidal, Andy Warhol, Terry Southern, Milos Forman and Xaviera Hollander. Less controversial and artistically more viable than recent "hard-core" hits, "The Best of the New York Erotic Film Festival" is designed for the general audiences who respond to our new morality and has been greeted by a fantastic response.

S. DAVID LEVY
Biograph Theatre

June 22, 1973

THE screening and engagement of "The Best of the First and Second Annual New York Erotic Film Festival" at the Biograph has been cancelled until further notice.

MARILYN KORENYI
Biograph Theatre

Why your cab doesn't come

ONE of the frustrations of life in Washington is phoning for a cab. The first issue of *Cab & Driver*, a new publication for and about local taxi service (\$5 a year from *Cab & Driver*, 3204 18th NE 20010), published an explanation of how the cab radio service works and why it doesn't. Finding it interesting, though not particularly reassuring, we reprint excerpts below:

EVERY cab company divides the city into sections. There are some similarities in the way they do it, but the methods used are not identical. When you, the rider, call for a cab the first person you speak to is the operator (you very seldom speak directly to the dispatcher) who takes any information he/she feels is pertinent (e.g. time, date, address, destination, your phone number if calling you back is part of the service) and writes it down on a slip of paper. The paper is then given to the dispatcher who categorizes you according to the time you called and the section of the city you are in. He then notifies the drivers that he has a job in that area by calling out the name of the section. Any driver who is in that section and wants a job will "bid" by calling in his cab number and location. If there are several "bids" the dispatcher will give the job to the cab closest to the job. When the dispatcher speaks all the cabs hear him; when the driver speaks only the dispatcher hears him. The drivers cannot speak to each

other and cannot hear each other. Also, since the dispatcher can't see where the cabs are, he has to take the driver's word for his location.

If the dispatcher calls out a section and nobody bids, it doesn't mean that there are no radio cabs out there in that section. It could mean that, but it could also mean that radio cabs belonging to his company do not want to take a radio call and would rather cruise the streets. If that is the case the dispatcher will keep calling that section until: 1) he either gets a bid and is able to fill that order. 2) the customer calls back and cancels the order. 3) he feels that the proper amount of time has elapsed since the call came in, without the customer's calling back to check on the cab, to warrant the conclusion that the customer has found alternate means of transportation. This is one good reason for riders to occasionally call back and check on the cab. The time span between calls would vary according to how busy the operator says they are on that occasion. On a busy night the operators are driven crazy by people calling back every few minutes and complaining that they have not gotten their cab. So I don't mean to suggest that you would benefit from harassing the operator or dispatcher. But, when you don't get a cab as fast as you want one, probably there are people waiting ahead of you (the jobs are filled first come-first served) or there haven't been any cabs

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"A good newspaper should comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

— Anonymous

M 40,92,94,96,98

answering the dispatcher's calls in your section.

In discussing radio service I obviously cannot ignore complaints from riders that there are cab companies who discriminate. Usually the complaint refers to racial discrimination — drivers not wanting to take some segment of the population where they want to go. The truth of the matter is that: 1) To begin with, many companies just specialize in a given section of the city because their drivers tend to work that area more than others. 2) if there is discrimination of any sort it is directed toward sections of the city and not toward members of a race. The reasons given are that their drivers will not go to those sections to pick up passengers or to deliver them because of the danger involved, and if they send them there the drivers will stop answering the radio altogether. It is not so much that a given cab company will not carry black people to Anacostia, but that they will not carry anyone to Anacostia, whites included, no matter what the race or national origin. On the other hand they will carry black riders along with everybody else in the sections that they do work. Now, whether this method is to be condoned or condemned is beyond the scope of this article. To understand that a given cab company does not take whites or blacks to certain sections of town because of reasons other than race does not make it any easier for the people living there to get home.

It is also important to discuss the service fees which accompany calling a cab. They are: 1) fifty cents for having a cab answer a call. Up until the temporary rate increase in March the charge for answering a call was twenty-five cents. The money was supposed to defray the expense of owning and maintaining a two-way radio, the salaries of all the people involved in getting the cab to your door and all the radio and telephone equipment used in the effort by the parent company. On top of that it is supposed to give the driver sufficient motivation to pass up people hailing him on the street as he makes his way to pick up the person who called. Anyone who knows the value of today's buck sure knows that twenty-five cents is not much motivation. The fee was increased in hopes of getting more drivers to work their radios.

2) Twenty-five cents for discharging, without using, a cab which has answered a call. When a driver "bids" on a job he knows that he will probably have to "run" for it. That entails going a distance in traffic to the location, and passing up possible fares on the way. If when he gets there the passenger has decided against taking the cab but didn't cancel the order he (the passenger) is required by law to pay the driver twenty-five cents for discharging him and fifty cents for calling him. A small return for the driver's time and effort. Con-

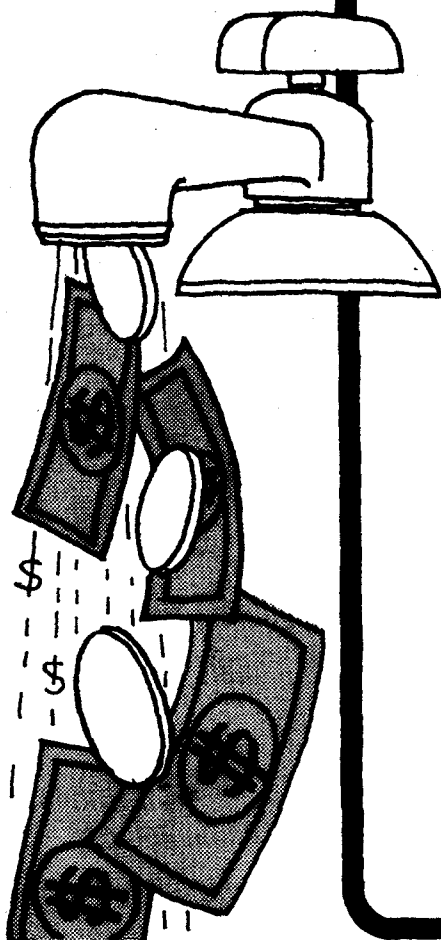
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sidering that many people call a handful of companies at the same time to see which one gets there first, it's no surprise that there are so many cabs running around with "on call" signs up.

3) Twenty-five cents for every five minutes, or fraction, of waiting time above the first five minutes. If, when the driver arrives at

the location of the job, the people are not either waiting outside or looking out the window, the driver has to go inside the partment building or to the house to notify them. On the surface that does not seem to be much to ask. But, when you take into consideration that the first five minutes of waiting time are free, and that most people use up an average of four minutes in get-

ting out of the house, you can see that the driver is using alot of his time with no return. If you answer twenty calls a day and you have to wait four minutes for each, you have lost one hour and twenty minutes of your time, which translates at five dollars an hour to approximately seven dollars. Those dollars come out of the driver's pocket.

MARTY SHORE

Cops play shaft theme

"THE frightening thing is that I don't know what happened. The kids were not on the grass. They were down in front of the grass. I made sure to put spot lights on the field so they (the police) could see where the kids were," said radio announcer Night Hawk, who was master of ceremonies at the recent Isaac Hayes concert at D.C. stadium where police reportedly threw tear gas into the crowd of spectators.

"At first the kids were just swaying back and forth to the music, then I saw them start running away. I'm not the Jolly Green Giant. I couldn't see over the whole crowd, but I know those kids down in front weren't doing anything," Night Hawk said at a public hearing concerning the June 22 incident.

The tear gassing apparently began 9:30 p.m. At the time of the gassing, the gates were locked and people trying to escape the gas were unable to get out of the stadium confines. Those who tried to get out said police sprayed them with Mace, kicked and beat them, and did nothing to help them escape.

Theodore Zanders, head of the force at the stadium, said the tear gas was used outside of the stadium to prevent concert crashers from breaking down the fences in an attempt to see Isaac Hayes. The tear gas then drifted inside, Zanders explains.

Several people who were in the stadium at the time of the gas inhalation are sure the gas was thrown inside the stadium, however, several people say they saw two helicopters circling the concert area. It looked like "some sort of missile" was discharged from one of the helicopters according to one concert goer. Others believe police inside the stadium threw the gas.

"I was sitting up at the top of the stadium with my husband and all of a sudden I saw these policemen with gas masks on throwing things all around. I said, we better get out of here," one woman said.

No gas was authorized for use inside the stadium. But it was authorized for use outside of the stadium, assistant chief of police, T.B. O'Bryant said. O'Bryant also confirmed that there were two helicopters flying around the stadium during the concert. One was a metropolitan police helicopter and the other belongs to the Park Service.

Other concert goers who recalled seeing park policemen on horses outside the stadium questioned whether the federal government had had a hand in the security at the stadium.

"This is the only place that the police chief can be invited to the White House and mayor reads about the next day in the Post or the Star," said Informer publisher Calvin Rolark, who called the hearing.

Some people speculate that the tear gassing was a planned event. One woman said she noticed no policemen were inside the concert area of the stadium when the tear gassing began.

A photographer who attended the concert and said he is a former policeman, remarked that the police had not followed standard procedure for using tear gas. "The Special Operations Division is supposed to confirm the situation as being conducive for the use of tear gas. That night the weather was not conducive because the gas settled over the stadium," he said.

The police are also supposed to give people who are gassed an avenue of escape. Instead, the gates were locked, the photographer said. He also asked O'Bryant at the hearing if the Commissioner's Command Center knew what was going on during the tear gassing. No answer was given.

Calvin Rolark, chairing the hearing, said, "in my opinion, double standards have been used to gas black people." Just the week before the Hayes concert, he said there was no trouble with the police at the Allmon Brothers concert where the crowd was predominantly

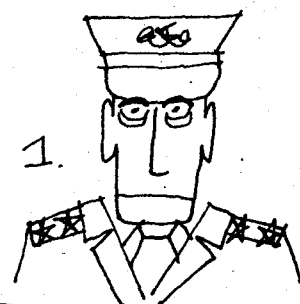
white. Several cases of drug overdose, were reported at D.C. General Hospital, people were walking around in the nude, and tents were set up on the field. People were also reported rushing the gates.

O'Bryant who attended the hearing took avid notes during each person's testimony. One man gave O'Bryant the names of policemen who reportedly beat him.

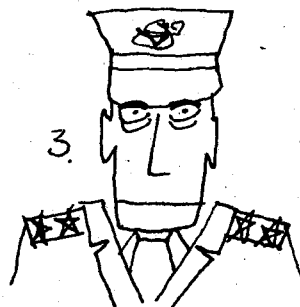
O'Bryant told the group at the hearing that he would personally look into the matter. "I have the power to deal with people who threw the unauthorized gas in that stadium," he said.

The lawyers' Committee on Civil Rights will handle any legal cases which are filed concerning the incident.

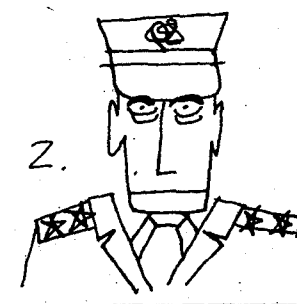
THERE'S TOO MUCH
GRIPING ABOUT
INFLATION...



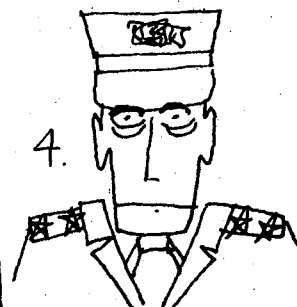
OUR PLANES & TANKS
COST 2 OR 3 TIMES
WHAT WE PLAN...



WE IN UNIFORM
FACE HIGH
PRICES, TOO...



BUT YOU DON'T
HEAR US GOING
AROUND GRIPING!



OUTLYING PRECINCTS

THERE'S MORE THAN A LITTLE bad news this month. Saddest is that Chester Shore, a quiet, unobtrusive lawyer whom many groups came to rely upon, passed. Chester won important May Day cases, was involved in reform Democratic politics here and active on the board of the Metropolitan Washington Planning & Housing Assn. You'd hardly notice him until something needed to be said or done and then he'd pop up. . . .BILL PAINTER has left the Ecology Center and Ralph Fertig, a long-time activist most recently director of the Planning & Housing Assn., has gone to take over the Greater Los Angeles community action program. Two people who made a real difference to this town. . . .WILLIAM McArdle urged area builders the other day to take advantage of the city's sewer capacity and hundreds of acres of vacant land to build new housing.

HERE'S AN ECONOMIC BLOCKBUSTER: Chicken manure was recently selling in a plant shop on Market Row for more per pound than the chickens across the street in Eastern Market. . . .WHATEVER HAPPENED TO JERRY WILSON'S new clean-cut non-brutal police force? The gassing at RFK, the unconstitutional pedestrian checks and the King Kong-style drug raids provide new reminders of the need for civilian control over the police. . . .THANKS TO CALVIN ROLARK for trying to keep the issue in people's minds.

MICHAEL STRAIGHT, deputy director of the National Endowment for the Arts, told a committee of the Board of Trade recently that "The absence of support by business is cited by every performing arts group in coming to DC." Straight gave these statistics about business contributions to the local arts: Minneapolis, \$224,000; New Orleans, \$272,000; Detroit, \$400,000; Pittsburgh, \$20 million;

Washington, \$100,000. . . .THE DC STATEHOOD PARTY is starting a campaign to get businesses and institutions to include the numbers of Metro routes to their buildings in all advertising, correspondence and tickets. We're going to be pushing for this, too. It's simple: just a line saying, for example, [M] 40,92,94 will help people find their way around town. . . .WHY THE HELL DID C & P decide to drop the bus line map from the Yellow Pages? Now there is no place in town you can easily find where the buses run.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE THAT J.C. TURNER is a fan of rock concerts at RFK? Turner is chairman of the Armory Board and he estimates that Danzansky's Dragoons will only bring in \$200,000 a year (with an additional \$300,000 a year in other benefits to the city) while a single rock concert recently earned the Board \$62,000. . . .THAT strange little affair for Charlie Diggs held on May 3 produced \$9600 which is going to be used for planning an institute which, in Diggs' words, would "coordinate and supplement analytic and planning programs designed to be of benefit to the District of Columbia. . . .and assist in financing task force and consultant activities which would not be otherwise provided." Just what we always needed: an employer of last resort for consultants and task forces.

FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT comes a list of corners where the air is awful. Says department official Bailus Walker Jr., "We even considered putting up signs saying: Warning, This Area May Be Hazardous to Your Health." The corners include 16th & K, 17th & K, 13th & F and Ordway & Conn. NW. Also Logan Circle and Good Hope Road between 13th & 14th.



Toot, toot, here comes the capital budget

CARL BERGMAN

I.

DOES DC need a billion and a half dollars in new public works over the next six years? The Commissioner thinks so. He has proposed a 1974-1979 capital budget of that size. Most of the money would go for schools and Metro. Other projects range from sewers, sidewalks and more cursed highways, to new campuses for Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute.

II

WITH the exception of the highway plans, the proposals are not destructive per se. There are no massive urban renewal programs, no visitors' centers or national squares. Nor do the projects serve the needs of non-city residents more than those who live here.

The plan is a well-intentioned attempt to improve the quality of life for the people of the city. But the method chosen is curious. It is blatantly anti-urban.

The good life that Walter Washington wishes upon us involves emulating the sterile new buildings of suburbia. The plan doesn't attempt to use the existing environment. It doesn't propose to renovate older but still usable buildings (as the federal government is planning to do with the Warner Building at 13th & E NW). The city instead wants to spend \$50 million to build two new eight-story office buildings near the Municipal Center — a new environment for itself, safely isolated from the rest of the city. Why not, instead, use the Willard Hotel as a city office building? The Willard is threatened with destruction to make way for a large, empty, useless national square — obviously a redundancy since we already have David Eisenhower.

The city's plan would have city employees eating in city-run cafeterias, dealing by and

large with other city employees, the isolation of a suburban park brought downtown. Citizens would be interlopers in their own government.

III

THE attitude of serving the ends of the bureaucracy permeates the plan. Building projects that only serve people get cursory treatment. There is no housing development in the plan, though the law allows the city to repair abandoned buildings. Sidewalks and tree planting and other public amenities receive little attention.

IV

SCHOOLS. \$428 million. There is a heavy emphasis on new construction of classroom space at a time when enrollment is going down. The school board, which more than any other city agency has tried to produce a rational capital program, will most likely abandon this plan.

V

POLICE. \$77 million. Several years ago the department hired the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which despite the name is run by ex-FBI agents. The IACP told the cops that they only needed six police stations — not 14. The department has been committed to closing precinct stations ever since. Precinct stations are a place to bail someone out, register a bicycle or gun, or post collateral for a speeding ticket. The department proposes to end these services for many parts of the city including Georgetown and Precincts 5 and 9 in Capitol East. There are no uses suggested for the buildings.

The stationhouses would be replaced by two curtain wall construction District headquarters.

These low rise wonders look like they were picked right out of P.G. County. The cops should feel very much at home.

VI

HIGHWAYS. \$141 million. Two-thirds of the funds would be spent on freeway projects. This \$93 million is the District's ten percent share of interstate highway costs. Paying off the debt on this will run about \$4 million a year for the next twenty years. Freeways are no bargain.

We could use the money to take decent care of all the city's streets. Every tree box in the city could be filled. Bus fares could be lowered and biking could be made a pleasure rather than the deadly challenge it sometimes is. Pedestrians could be provided with intersections and street light timing that would aid their movement rather than serving as a form of population control.

VII

HIDDEN COSTS: For the sake of argument, let's say that each of these proposed projects is a

(Please turn to page 11)

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Additional Services: Interior work provided if requested. Rug shampooing.

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THERE ARE MANY OTHER SERVICES WHICH WE ARE EQUIPPED TO PROVIDE, BUT ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO LIST IN THIS SHORT ADVERTISEMENT. Give us a call and let us know what you need. And we will supply an estimate with no obligation on your part.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PHONE 622-1817

BOOKS BY GAZETTE WRITERS

JOEL SIEGEL

VAL LEWTON: THE REALITY OF TERROR. Viking Press, 1973. \$6.95 hardback, \$2.75 paperback. Available at Discount Books, Brentano's and the Nickelodeon.

JAMES RIDGEWAY

THE LAST PLAY: THE STRUGGLE TO MONOPOLIZE THE WORLD'S ENERGY RESOURCES. Dutton 1973. \$10.

CHUCK STONE

TELL IT LIKE IT IS. Trident 1968
BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA. Bobbs-Merrill 1968 hardback; Dell 1969 paperback.
KING STRUT. Bobbs-Merrill 1970.

LARRY CUBAN

TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE: TEACHING IN THE INNER CITY (Free Press, 1970)
YOUTH AS A MINORITY (National Council for Social Studies) 1972
BLACK MAN IN AMERICA (Scott, Foresman, 1964; Revised 1971)
PROMISE OF AMERICA (Scott, Foresman 1971) Philip Roden co-author.

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FLOTSAM & JETSAM

SAM SMITH

IN view of our readers' high regard for the Smithsonian Institution as reflected in our annual poll, I hesitate to suggest that the matron of the Mall leaves something to be desired. In the past, in fact, I have occasionally found myself defending the Smithsonian against the criticisms of those who seemed unable to appreciate a good stuffed tiger when they saw one. So the Smithsonian is, as they say, a bit static, but it has some nifty models. So the zoo is a bit grungy, but you hardly notice it when you're looking at a hippo's tonsils.

Besides, defending the Smithsonian has offered badly needed proof to my family and friends that I am not totally misanthropic. Actually, the Smithsonian has long been on my secret list of friends of the city; institutions and individuals who, as they put it at the White House, should not be screwed. The list expands and contracts with the season but at the moment includes Summer in the Parks, the Joy Boys, WHUR, Marty Swaim, Friendship House, Dr. Henry Robinson, Nicholas Von Hoffman, Julius Hobson, Arena Stage, the DC Black Rep, Chez Odette, the Georgetown balloon man and the Roy Rogers on Wisconsin Avenue. The most recent addition is Warner Wolf, whom I long considered obnoxious until I belatedly recognized that he is one of the geniuses of the city. The problem is that Wolf should be doing the news and Gordon Peterson the sports.

But now I'm afraid I've got to scrub the Smithsonian — with the notable exception of the Folklife Festival, which is still, despite its faults, the only good thing that happens in this town in July. My change of heart came following a recent visit to Milwaukee where



— REGINALD FESSENDEN RADIO TIMES

I visited the local zoo and museum and found them both superior to the Smithsonian's efforts in every respect other than pandas and cafeterias. I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that Mao and Marriott have

done more for the Smithsonian than S. Dillon Ripley.

The first thing one notices about the Milwaukee zoo is that it is, like everything else in that city, clean. Milwaukee is the sort of town where if you want to riot, you have to clean up the place afterwards. Even the captive fauna seem imbued with the anti-septic Teutonic spirit.

I didn't get to see the whole zoo. Our visit was confined to a trip around the premises on a miniature gauge railroad (powered by a diesel and a real steam engine) that had been donated by the local newspaper, followed by a look at the children's zoo. But it was enough to let me see what a zoo could be and what, in Washington, it isn't.

The children's zoo is compact, with the exhibits laid out in a large circle around a hill that is topped by a lookout tower which kids can climb (as mine did at least five times) while deciding what to do next. The options are considerable. Near the entrance are a number of small pens and cages housing small child-sized animals. The one exception was a long and friendly boa constrictor who was wrapped around the neck of a zoo attendant and available for patting.

There was a tent-like structure that housed several ponies and a pit in which bear cubs did what bear cubs do. In both instances there was a human inside playing with or caring for the animals. One of the problems with zoos is that it is easy enough to discover how you feel about the animals; how the animals feel about you is hard to determine. At the children's zoo, people and animals intermingled. In a bird house, chickens, pigeons and a vulture share space with the visitors. And most dramatically, there is a large barnyard that you enter and are immediately surrounded by sheep and small goats. At various locations along the fence, small bubble-gum machine-like devices vend feed at ten cents a handful. I wasted my first dime when a large black sheep came up, nosed the cover on the feed slot upwards and consumed the grain before I had a chance to get it in my hand. The barnyard was filled with delighted adults and children and gluttonous animals. Even our two-year old enjoyed the scene, pushing away a friendly goat with the same determination he accords his brother's attempts to nose in on his Tonka truck. Outside the barnyard were several dinosaur statues for climbing, realistic in body but with cartoonish faces. A ponycart took children on a ride around the circle. And scattered throughout the display were "mini-critter" boxes, small cages for animals of special attraction to the young — small monkeys, brilliantly colored birds etc. The cages had a platform around them just high enough for a child to climb up on and press a face against the screen for a closer look. Finally, there was a large kiosk with little windows in it at different heights. In each of these windows

IF the gang that couldn't bug straight had managed to firebomb the Brookings Institution as planned, would have been replaced by the Hudson Institute. A man looking much like a before picture of Henry Kissinger in a diet pill ad would have rolled into town to pick up where Schlesinger, Goldman and Moynihan left off. In fact he may be here already. An interview with Hudson Institute founder Herman Kahn in the Washington Post last month was the best intellectual defense of bad government policy since George McBundy and the boys from Harvard Square formed an academic kamikaze squad for the Vietnam War.

In this case the policy being rationalized happens to be that of the Incumbent, but it doesn't make much difference. Repressive chic is cultivated much like its liberal forebears: from Little Artie to Scammon and Kahn any good national politician can find someone to annotate the tune he wants to call.

Repressive chic involves the celebration of natural indolence, pandering to prejudice and the glorification of fear. Where once liberal intellectuals hung around Washington providing a shield for the Blackstone Rangers and the Special Forces, the Kahns and the Scammons have gone one better; they provide the philosophic justification for the lesser instincts of a Galluping majority of Americans.

If the bulk of Americans want to have a gun handy so they can kill anyone who tries to steal their television set, or to censor books and movies, or to pillory war resisters, or to say good-enough-for-them to the dead at Kent State, or to put blacks in their former place, that's all the rationale one needs. One hundred million Archie Bunkers can't be wrong. Any thoughts to the contrary are the product of upper middle class myopia and failure to understand what America is about. Never mind that the Bunkeresque view of life has been promoted, sold, legislated and regulated by the richest amalgam of upper middle class power ever to gain ascendancy, that the hands in the till at

Watergate never punched a clock or that the middle class majority which upper middle class intellectual Kahn professes to defend has suffered more from an administration sympathetic to his ideas than it ever did when the poor were being given a little piece of the action. The M.O. of Kahn is simple: what Americans fear is what they are and more power to them.

Change the time and place a bit and such an approach could warm one to lynchings or pogroms. Step forward again and you're right at home with John Mitchell and Chuck Colson. When values and morality need only a majority of one to sustain them anything goes.

Kahn complains that in schools "the opening of the West is treated as the rape of environment and Indian. And that's one of the most heroic stories in world history." As long as you were among those who won the West, that is. Those upper middle class Indians just didn't understand America.

It finally comes down to power. If you win you're right. George Allen politics.

But who wins? Not the middle class. It wants cheaper meat and all Kahn offers it is a life membership in the NRA. And the upper middle class becomes more entrenched than ever.

The Archie Bunkers know this. They wanted Robert Kennedy or George Wallace but thanks to the availability of weapons of personal protective reaction, they ended up with Richard Nixon and Maurice Stans and whole corporations as welfare chislers.

But then, when you get right down to it, Kahn doesn't really like or trust Archie Bunker. He told interviewer Steve Isaacs, "You need handles on people." Why, asked Isaacs,

"Because otherwise you have no control on them and you can't shoot them. You need a legitimate authority on people. . . Now it's these tensions and taboos that give a kind of structure to the world that's absolute. Not that you have to think about it; it's there. They also give you fears, and a good deal of the handle society has on you involves tapping these things."

was one small creature in a natural setting — a tarantula, a baby crocodile, a frog in the water, a turtle. Children rushed around the giant surprise box with a fascination and excitement that not even a giraffe could inspire.

For thirty-five cents one can purchase a brightly colored book that describes all that was seen at the zoo. It was worth remembering.

The Milwaukee museum is more staid, but still a considerable improvement over the rigid display techniques of the Smithsonian. On the ground floor you enter a hall that is designed as a street in old Milwaukee, dimly lit to suggest night and also to add to the illusion of a different time. Along the sides of the street are shops — a barber shop with waxen figures, a harness maker, a printing shop. There is a movie theater, where you sit on benches to watch a Fatty Arbuckle silent film. There is a telephone you can pick up and listen in on a housewife ordering sausages and such from a butcher. The illusion is powerful because the designers have subjugated things to ambiance. The things are there but always in a setting that conjures up their purpose, feel and soul. The past is not stored, but pantomimed.

Attention to detail helps. At one end of the street a kite is caught in the fall leaves of a tree. One suspects that if the Smithsonian borrowed the kite, it would be placed on display with a label engraved in plastic: "Kite in Tree." There's a difference.

Upstairs, dioramas depict not only wild-life, but the various cultures of the world. The sense of design and action in these displays make the Natural History Museum and the Museum of History and Technology seem pallid.

A herd of buffalo stampeded by Indians on horses rush toward you in a display unshielded by glass. The eskimo exhibit includes a mock igloo you enter and sit in. You peer through the baroque windows of a Persian house half expecting to see someone come in and smoke the hooka.

The designers of the Milwaukee museum have a marvelous ability to move one into an exhibit. Part of this has to do with eliminating glass wherever possible. Part has to do with lighting. But most important, there is an attention to detail of a particular sort that seems to be absent at the Smithsonian: details that suggest. Re-creation is an art that is not achieved by mechanical fidelity to artifacts. The antelope's dung is as important as the antelope.

At the Smithsonian one feels an overbearing attachment to the artifact at the expense of the artifact's environment. There also seems a supreme indifference to informing or suggesting how the artifact works.

Besides, the last time I visited the Museum of History and Technology, most of the few things that were supposed to be working weren't. In the brand new Luce Hall of journalism many of the displays were inoperative, including all of the old-time television sets. Even Uncle Sam was unable to do his schtick because of a malfunction in the camera. In the Milwaukee museum, things that were supposed to work worked.

The Smithsonian, which not too long ago displayed materials with all the imagination of a small-town lapidary exhibit, has come a long way. But it still hasn't caught up with

Milwaukee. I don't know what the problem is, although I suspect that S. Dillon Ripley, who in a recent article in the Smithsonian referred to former Smithsonian secretary Charles G. Abbott as "my antepenultimate predecessor" may not speak the same language as those who visit his museums. And I suspect that many Washingtonians, like myself, are too unfamiliar with what our museums could look like to be rightfully critical.

It is useful to know, for example, that the steam engine at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, installed some three decades ago, not only is larger than the Smithsonian's Pacific, but moves. Further, you can climb on it. At the Smithsonian you only look, listen and then have to stop.

And at the Portland Zoo, they have commissioned some electronic experts to install a tic-tac-toe game that will allow chimpanzees to play with their visitors. The chimps will get two treats every time they defeat a human and one treat in case of a tie. The humans will receive a tic-tac-toe game if they win. Harold Markowitz, director of the zoo's research center, predicts that within a year, the animals will seldom, if ever, lose.

The Smithsonian has spent millions for new buildings to house its collections; a multi-million project for the zoo is in the works. But that seems to miss the point. Once one has constructed a museum, the major problem is to let what is placed inside break out of it. This is more a function of imagination than money. And it may be as simple as feeding a goat from a bubble-gum machine or playing tic-tac-toe with a chimpanzee.

MARTY SHORE

Finding the cheapest bank account

Three typical account costs

Less than \$100 minimum balance, 10 checks + 1 deposit	Over \$100 minimum balance, 20 checks + 2 deposits	Over \$300 minimum balance, 50 checks + 2 deposits
Security National \$1.05	National Capital \$.95	National Bank No Service Charge
Industrial Bank \$1.25	Industrial Bank \$1.60	Public National No Service Charge
National Capital \$1.25	Security National \$1.60	Industrial Bank \$1.80
Madison National* \$1.50	Madison National \$1.90	D.C. National \$2.00
McLachlen National \$1.50	Riggs National \$2.00	Security National \$2.05
National Bank* \$1.50	National Savings & Trust \$2.00	Union Trust \$2.05
Public National* \$1.50	McLachlen National \$2.20	National Capital \$2.15
National Savings & Trust* \$1.50	First National \$2.42	National Savings & Trust \$3.52
American Security & Trust \$1.60	American Security & Trust \$2.49	Riggs National \$4.20
Bank of Washington* \$1.75	D.C. National \$2.50	Madison National \$4.20
D.C. National* \$1.75	National Bank \$2.50	First National \$4.28
Riggs National* \$1.75	Public National \$2.50	McLachlen National \$4.30
Union Trust* \$1.75	Union Trust* \$2.75	United National \$4.40
United National \$1.90	United National* \$3.00	American Security & Trust \$5.07

* Denotes special account rate designed especially for minimum action accounts.

BANKING policies differ greatly in the District according to a recent Gazette survey and the ignorant consumer is losing money as a result.

While a customer at American Security and Trust may pay \$5.07 a month for bank services on one type of account, a customer at the National Bank of Washington or Public National pays nothing for the same service. And savers who are aware of District banks' individual interest policies can open an account at Riggs National Bank and gain interest compounded daily, avoiding Industrial Bank of Washington, Security National and National Capital which compound interest only twice a year.

The Gazette survey, made in June (before the rise in interest rates) indicates that while it is fairly clear which banks give the best return on savings, checking account policies are a little more complicated. The number of checks written on the account and the minimum balance maintained during a month must be considered as well as the particular checking plan the individual wishes to use.

Many banks offer two kinds of checking plans — special and regular. The special plan is supposed to be an inexpensive account for those who write a small number of checks. The regular plan is supposed to benefit persons who keep large amounts in their checking accounts.

In many cases however, the regular plan is the cheaper plan for both kinds of customers. Security National's regular plan, for example, is cheaper per month for minimum action customers than all the other banks' special plans.

In the Gazette survey, the monthly service charge on three different accounts was computed for each checking plan offered by a bank. The cheapest plan for each account was compared with that of other banks to determine which bank offers the least expensive service to each type of customer.

One of the accounts for which the monthly service charge was computed is a low balance, minimum action account. This type of customer keeps less than a \$100 balance making one deposit and writing 10 checks per month. The second type of account is one in which a minimum balance of over \$100 is maintained. Two deposits and 20 checks are written on this account in a month. The third account is for the larger income customer who is able to maintain a minimum balance of \$300, making 2 deposits and writing 50 checks a month.

Customers in the third category are offered free checking at Public National and National Bank of Washington. For those whose balance is less than \$300, Security National

and National Capital are the least expensive banks with which to do business. Industrial Bank of Washington is second best. The bank to avoid, however, is United National Bank which consistently charges large service fees.

District residents who find it convenient can bank in Virginia at the banks which offer free checking accounts. A quick look at the yellow pages indicates which banks offer this benefit.

For return on savings, Riggs is the best of the banks. It computes interest daily, paying it monthly. Riggs and National Bank of Washington are the only banks which compute interest daily. They pay interest on the accumulated daily interest in addition to paying interest on the original balance in the account.

Most banks compute the interest every three months. Thus the saver gains interest on his balance but not on the interest accumulated each day the savings are on deposit at the bank. Some banks compute and pay interest only twice a year.

If the bank computes interest quarterly it will probably not pay interest unless the savings are deposited for the entire quarter. Some banks will pay interest if an account is opened within the first 10 days of a quarter but not pay partial interest if an account is closed within another quarter. United National is the exception. Although it computes and pays interest quarterly, it will compute the interest to the day the account is closed and credit the customer.

While most banks paid 4 1/2% interest prior to the interest rate rise, McLachlen National Bank paid only 4%. McLachlen also requires the saver to have a minimum balance of \$100 before any interest will be paid on the account. All banks have requirements concerning the minimum amount of money needed to open an account and to gain interest. These amounts are not usually the same.

National Savings and Trust requires \$5 to open an account and a minimum of \$5 to gain interest. In contrast, First National requires a \$10 minimum to open an account, but will not pay interest on the savings until they reach a minimum of \$100. Riggs, which requires that the account be opened with \$50, pays interest on any amount.

Some banks charge for excessive withdrawals and for closing an account. Riggs, First National, McLachlen and National Savings and Trust make no such charges. National Savings and Trust and Riggs do not like withdrawals to exceed six per quarter however. Riggs will ask a person to close his account if withdrawals exceed this limit and National Savings and Trust will stop paying interest. National Bank's policy is to make a \$.25 charge for each withdrawal made if the balance is less than \$200.

Charges for closing accounts range from one to five dollars if an account is closed within a designated period of time following the opening of the account. Only Security National Bank charges if an account is closed within 3-6 months of opening. In addition Riggs, First National, McLachlen and National Bank make no charge for closing an account.

It is important to note that a bank good for one purpose is not necessarily good for another. For example, someone with a minimum balance of \$100, writing about 20 checks, would do best to open a checking account at the National Capital Bank. On the other hand, National Capital is about the worst place to open a savings account.

Of course, it is usually better to save at a savings and loan instead of a bank. According to federal regulations, DC savings and loans, prior to the rate hike, could pay a maximum of 5% interest on passbook savings. Banks could only pay 4 1/2%.

Outside the District, even better returns may be gained. Several of Maryland's savings and loan associations are insured by a state operated company, the Maryland Savings Share Insurance Corporation. These savings and loans may pay as much interest as they can afford. Several savings and loans in Maryland pay passbook interest as high as 6%. Virginia's savings and loans follow federal regulations.

Other considerations important in choosing an institution with which to place your savings and checking accounts, are hours of service, location, loan policies and rates. It is also worth asking whether your bank will inform you when the federal or local government subpoenas or asks to see your account.

Home loans for the 'right people'

JEAN LEWTON

THE Southeast branch of American Security & Trust at 8th & D SE sports a large new red and white sign. It reads: "American Security Bank Announces the Availability of Restoration Loans for Capitol Hill Residents and Investors."

Harold J. Fischer, assistant branch manager, says the sign signifies an entirely new policy for American Security and probably for all D.C. banks. Although first mortgages and second trust loans are available, loans for extensive restoration were not attainable by those outside the construction industry. Old homes were considered an extremely bad investment except in Georgetown and without extensive capital, investors in Capitol Hill properties were hard put to find the money to restore their properties.

This has changed since James Orme became manager and Harold J. Fischer assistant branch manager of the Southeast branch. Capitol Hill Restoration Society member Fischer and manager Orme realized that Capitol Hill represented an untapped market of potential borrowers who needed large amounts of immediate cash for restoring houses. He and Orme went to the board of American Security Bank and convinced them of the lucrativeness of such loans.

The loans are made at the highest DC legal interest rate (11 1/2%) and are not secured by property. They must be taken out in one lump sum, in contrast to construction loans which are taken out by contractors in increments as needed. They are due within a short period of time — 3 to 5 months — although large loans may run as long as five years. They are handled in a manner similar to vacation loans. American Security & Trust does not handle mortgage loans.

The only requirement for obtaining a restoration loan is ability to pay; and since they are short period loans the repayment schedule runs very high — \$200 or more a month would not be unusual. For this reason the majority of loans have been made to speculators who take a shell, obtain a mortgage and then borrow the money for the repairs from the bank. A hard-working speculator can restore a house in less than three months and then sell the house for a sizable profit. It is not unusual for a house purchased at \$20,000 with \$10,000 in restoration to be sold three months later for \$60,000 or more.

According to Fischer Capitol Hill will be another Georgetown. "I hope so," he stated. "We are not a benevolent institution. We are a business, and we can only make these loans to people who can afford them."

The Southeast branch has contacted local realtors and a sympathetic relationship has developed. People who buy houses which need extensive restoration are now referred to American Security & Trust for a restoration loan. The availability of money in turns aids in the sale of the house.

The loans are made only in the Hill area, which according to the banks definition extends to D.C. Stadium. Many of its residents, however, don't wish the Hill to become another Georgetown. They did not move to the Hill to make a real estate killing.

Many would like to have the money to remodel their homes, but few can afford American Security rates. As their homes deteriorate, they become easy prey to badgering realtors;

PEPCO is simply people eating food we all have to eat

IT was reported in the D.C. newspapers during May, that 300 PEPCO executives became ill of food-borne illness from a roast beef dinner at the Mayflower Hotel. However, the article stated that the Mayflower had "never failed a food inspection." This is simply untrue. On February 1, the Mayflower got a sanitation score of 50 points — considered imminent danger. In the meat section points were taken off for improper storing of meat and poultry. Beef and turkey were stored at improper temperatures. There was ineffective vermin control. There was uncovered food on the floor, the butcher shop had clear evidence of roaches and flies, the storage room had pipes dripping onto cheese on the shelf. How was the beef stored at the Mayflower during the day preceding the PEPCO dinner? Certainly, for \$15.55 per person, one would expect good food, not clostridia, perfringes bacteria. The license of the restaurant was recommended for suspension. However, the next day, February 2, the restaurant was reinspected. It scored an 80 — still not a passing score but good enough to reopen the restaurant by present standards. In effect, the restaurant was never closed. The owners of the Mayflower were not punished for maintaining a filthy restaurant. The only people that were punished were 300 PEPCO executives. And who knows who else who was not a PEPCO executive?

On Wednesday night, February 7, approximately 70 employees from various Hecht carpet departments in the area were given what was supposed to be a gala dinner at the II Caesar's Restaurant, 527 Thirteenth Street, NW. The employees got more than they bargained for — a full-scale epidemic of food-borne illness. Approximately three quarters of the 70 people who ate at the restaurant dinner that night were made ill. A prime rib of beef au jus was served at this dinner, just as at the PEPCO dinner at the Mayflower. While the Department of Epidemiology was investigating the outbreak, the Department of Health inspection made its first inspection of the II Caesar's Restaurant. The score given the restaurant was 72, two points above imminent danger level. A two-week warning was given. Health hazards were discovered, such as dishes improperly washed, inadequate soap in the dishwasher machine, uncovered food in the refrigerator, and poisonous materials stored over the clean dish area. This sanitation rating plus the rash of food-borne illness complaints, and the joint was still open Thursday night. On Friday, February 9, the Department reconsidered the matter and decided to reinspect. This time, in one day the score went from 72 to a 52 and suspension was recommended. Here is a quote from the II Caesar's inspection record of February 9, two days after the foodborne illness outbreak:

Floors under the equipment area unclean. . . scaling paint on the kitchen and ceiling, walls in walk-in icebox unclean. No towels at basin in the food preparation area. The hot water taps not operating properly. Glasses behind the bar are not being washed and sanitized. Shelves throughout the kitchen are unclean. The can opener is unclean. Temperature of the items in the warmer are below 140 degrees. Walks in the walk-in icebox unclean and starting to rust. Vermin, meaning roaches, are behind the bar and poisonous material is improperly stored.

This was not the first such incident for the II Caesar's. On July 7, 1972, the II Caesar's had an inspection score of 42. The catalog of health hazards also included several items that were still, in February 1973, not straightened out, including French dressing and other sauces that were kept at a temperature of 80 degrees when they were supposed to be stored at 45 degrees. Or, things that were supposed to be kept warm, at 140 degrees or more, were not kept at that temperature. The II Caesar's never closed the weekend of February 9. Even though its license was officially revoked, it continued to serve meals because no D.C. agency checked up on whether it was really closed.

— ANN BROWN
ADA and Democratic Consumer
Affairs Committee

some are coerced into selling because they cannot obtain the money to modernize their homes or to meet code requirements.

These people are really the untapped Hill loan market. Although their loans would not be as lucrative as the speculative market, it is one for local banks to consider. An eight to ten per cent interest rate loan extended over a three to five year period of time would make it possible for those who form the backbone of the Capitol Hill community to remain

and give banks a good return. These people are the long-time resident, the young family with children, and the moderate income blacks and whites who give Capitol Hill its pep and vitality. The Friendship House Federal Credit Union is able to loan money to some of these people, but they are limited by the size of their membership.

If the large banks, such as American Security, do not make loans available to these citizens of Capitol Hill, then it's quite

likely that Fischer's dream of Capitol Hill becoming another Georgetown will come true. It's a depressing picture — a dreary conglomeration of wealthy retired congressmen, childless young couples with high incomes and houses packed with transient law students and Capitol Hill secretaries. Then the only alive people on Capitol Hill will be those living at Arthur Capper, and probably some speculator has already got his eye on that housing development. Restored you could rent those apartments and row houses for a pretty penny.

PROGRAM CONT'D

great bargain. How does the city go about picking up the tab? It borrows money from the Treasury at the wonderfully low rate of 6% a year and then pays back both the principle and interest out of tax receipts for the next twenty years, like a mortgage. In this year's budget debt service amounts to about \$40 million. In ten years, according to the plan, this would quadruple to \$162 million. If the ratio between debt:service and the total budget remains fairly constant, as it has over the past few years, this suggests we may have a District budget of \$4 billion by 1984, or a budget twice its present size within the next three years.

It's not an unreasonable projection. Consider what the debt service is paying for. Every new facility the city builds requires people to use, run and maintain it. It is the rare facility that is not an expansion of what it replaces. So for every dollar that is spent to build something, thousands more are needed to fill and run it.

VIII

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT INTERCHANGE AND TUNNEL. The DC Highway Department, fresh from proposing a tunnel and trench under the Lincoln Memorial and through the Mall, now wants to provide a similar setting for the Washington Monument. At a cost of \$22 million, 14th Street would run from Constitution Avenue to D Street SW in "a six lane tunnel and depressed expressway. A separate structure will carry Independence Avenue over 14th Street and ramps will provide service between 14th Street and Independence Avenue. Retaining walls and service road will be constructed where required."

Construction would begin in July 1975 and end sometime in 1977, coinciding perfectly with the Bicentennial. The bulldozers, presumably, would be painted red, white and blue.

IX

RECREATION. \$48 Million. Several years ago Tom Fletcher and pay Moynihan made a deal to help the city. DC was paying several million dollars for the upkeep of Rock Creek Park and the other Park Service operations in the city. DC was the only jurisdiction in the country to be billed by NPS. Yosemite National Park, for instance, cost California nothing.

Fletcher and Moynihan agreed that the Park Service would treat DC the way it does states. The only condition was that the city take from the Park Service a multitude of small green strips and traffic islands all over the city. The deal was especially enticing since the city government had long dreamed of a Parks and Recreation Department.

The city got the land. But the money which had gone to the Park Service was eaten up by other budget demands. The result is that the city has not had money to maintain the land. Nor, in the capital program, are there funds to improve it. The department instead wants lots of new buildings.

There is one recreation construction project that merits attention. The department wants to renovate the old Brookland School Building as a community center. This is the only instance in the budget of such a conversion. Before this department's budget is approved a survey should be made of other possible conversions. This is one way the city can save millions, and teach developers a sorely needed lesson in preservation.

X

HUMAN RESOURCES. \$50 Million. Almost all the funds would be spent on maintenance and expansion of present facilities. The Children's Center at Lural, for example, would get a \$1 million administration building, with

"35 executive offices, 14 individual secretarial offices, 5 secretarial pool areas, conference and training rooms." And great for the kids.

XI

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AND AQUEDUCT. \$175 Million. Here's one of the biggest programs in the budget. Most of the money will go for a cross-town water main and large sewers for Capitol East and the Model Cities area.

The plan does not tell where the city plans to put new hydrants and smaller sewer lines.

DES also wants some \$8 million to convert two of its old incinerators to compacting stations. These would eliminate the need for Incinerator Number 5, but they won't be finished for five years. There is no need to wait to do this work. The cost of Number 5, running more than \$20 for each ton of garbage, is so great that it might be almost cheaper to wrap the stuff and mail it to Baltimore.

XII

CORRECTIONS. \$52 Million. All community-based corrections projects have been deferred. Instead the department wants to build a new city jail and make improvements in Lorton. Congress and the Council have already questioned the size and expense of the new jail.

At Lorton the city wants to spend \$11 million. Two-thirds of the money would go for

support facilities and security. The amount spent by the city for actual rehabilitation-oriented projects is small compared to the administrative and security overheads. Community corrections facilities could save the city millions.

XIII

FORT LINCOLN. \$60 Million. The federal government is going to give the city about \$120 million to make the old National Training School for Boys site into a new-town in-town. DC will build a fire station, schools and a campus for FCC.

Fort Lincoln started out as a way to relieve the city's low income housing shortage. Now it is turning into a project that will be substantially middle income with some low income. That's not bad since there is a shortage there as well. But the city government should explore another alternative. For example, how much housing would the city get by spending its \$60 million for rehab? Why should DC go about launching new housing programs when its old housing stock is falling into disrepair?

Secondly, the city government should estimate just how much Fort Lincoln as now planned would produce in income and how much it will cost in services. A project like this doesn't necessarily pull its own weight and the people of the city should know just what they will be paying for and how much they will get in return.

Swampoodle's Report



JOSIAH SWAMPOODLE'S TRIUMPHAL RETURN

HI there boys and girls. It's your long-lost correspondent back with another fistful of news flashes, secret memos and hearsay. Where have I been? I'm afraid I can't recollect that. My logs fail to illuminate my whereabouts for the past few months. And since no one can prove otherwise, I must not have been anywhere. Right, senator?

Anyway, what's there to write about except That? Things have been so quiet in this town, Doug Moore has taken up macramé and Walter Washington had to travel to Hagers-town to find a ribbon to cut.

About the biggest excitement locally has been Gilbert Hahn's big suit on property taxes that he won. Then he went and asked for more than a quarter of a million in fees. It looks like Gil may have to change the name of his new organization from Give-a-Damn to Take-a-Cut. Actually, Hahn doesn't plan to keep all the money himself. He's promised to buy Jack Nevius a limosine out of the fee.

Jack ought to like that. He's mad at Gil because the property tax suit is going to cost the city \$3 to \$5 million. That means either higher taxes or less essential services like trash pickup and health. Jack's salary increase will presumably weather the crisis, however.

Looking at the city budget, it seems that cuts could be made. There's too much duplication of services. For example, we don't really need community mental health facilities and a city council, Metro and a board of condemnation or a planning office and a Recreation Department mobile puppet show.

Hahn hasn't been available for comment on all this. He is reported to have flown out to Los Angeles to ask Tom Bradley how he did it.

That's it for now, folks, except to pass on this astonishing fact discovered by Mark Russell: the Mayflower Hotel was never new.

Josiah X. Swampoodle
PURVEYOR OF SPLIT INFINITIVES
FOR MORE THAN THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

LETTER FROM LORTON

THERE is always the correction officer, staffer or other official who is opposed to anything that may benefit the inmate. They have their own ideas about how the institution should be run. They will initiate ideas, misinterpret orders from higher-ups, and just go around looking for trouble. I'm not at all sure who they are trying to convince as to their efficiency. One thing is sure, they make a lot of enemies. And it is my belief that their actions have something to do with their convictions, upbringing, where they grew up, lack of character and other shortcomings. At Lorton, we have our share (and someone else's share) of this type correctional official. The administration tends to block most efforts geared to enhance the progress and growth in stature of the inmate. The official seems to resent the resident getting so much attention, feeling that these incarcerated people have no right to be caressed. On June 2, a group of Seventh-Day Adventists, scheduled to come into the institution to give Bible instruction were met with undue opposition by a lieutenant.

On the arrival of this religious group the officer found reason to refuse entry to the group, because of a few unscheduled added members in the party. It wasn't an army, nor did the group present a threat to security. There was no conspiracy in progress, at least not on the Seventh-Day Adventists' part.

Mr. William Elliott and other members of the Dupont Park branch of the Seventh-Day Adventists are making their Bible-study course available to all inmates by volunteering their

time twice monthly. It is a diploma course, complete with graduation exercises and gifts and, further, a help at parole time.

DURING the week of May 28th, Library Chief Hinton, was hospitalized briefly for a minor operation. Happily, he's back on the scene. A permanent absence on the librarian's part, would be a step backwards.

THROUGH all of the fault-finding, discontent, and reasonable complaints dealing with the Lorton Medical Staff, there is one area that no one can argue with, at least for efficiency, and the like. The area I am speaking of is the Nurses' Station. Regardless of its short-comings in the way of the shortage in personnel, the station is sufficiently handled by Ms. Jenny Gooch & Company. She runs her station with the utmost efficiency. I would hate to think where the infirmary would have been without her help over the years.

A MAJOR RUMOR: a possible class-action lawsuit attacking the prevalent adverse conditions in Lorton; emphasizing that promises made during the September-Work-Strike have not been kept. In fact, conditions in a variety of area have become worse. These inmates are soliciting the help, and concern of all interested citizens, attorneys and organizations whose aims have been directed toward the betterment of prison conditions, reform and rehabilitation. All interested parties need only to write to the Alerts Communitarian Newsletter, c/o Officer E.R. John-

son, Box 25, Lorton, Virginia 22079 expressing the desire to help.

I HAVE been asked to again include some short prose on incarceration:

"Sometimes, I could burst with built up anxiety. . .the feeling of going nowhere fast, is always present. . .what do I do next? How many times, have I asked myself this question . . .it is not possible to answer. . .no assessment can be made. . .not today. . .not anytime. I felt the pain this morning, as always. . .I know it will be there again tomorrow. . .and still. . .I cannot dodge the agony. . .my destination? FRUSTRATION. . .What do I do next? There's that question again. . .dig what I mean? Restless, always restless. . .daydreaming. . .sometimes a dream will afford me a smile. . .but never satisfaction. . .soon it will turn to anger. . .and just more frustration! No assessment can be made at this time. . .An Official Announcement!"

I BRING this letter to an end with a plea to all of you in the community to please offer your support to all inmates here at Lorton and other institutions to stamp out the inhumane conditions found in such human-ware-houses and plantations. Help our groups, volunteer your services, help us to get home, bring with us, productivity and usefulness and the determination to belong!

PEACE!

S. Carl Turner, Jr.

Box 25

Lorton, Va. 22079

WGTB LISTENER SURVEY

WGTB-FM, Washington's alternative radio station is looking for feedback from its listeners. The station is operated principally by volunteer students and workers, and is supported financially by individual donations and by a grant from Georgetown University. Lately, many new ideas for programming have been presented to the WGTB-FM Board of Directors, and the station especially needs input from the community at this time. You may express your views by writing a letter or sending the coupon below to the Board of Directors, WGTB-FM, 37th and O NW, DC 20007, or by telephoning in during Open Forum every Friday at 6:30 p.m. (625-4237)

LISTENER SURVEY

MUSIC PROGRAMMING

Does WGTB-FM broadcast enough women's music? _____
Does WGTB-FM broadcast a wide enough variety of music? _____
What type of music do you most prefer? _____
What artists do you prefer? _____
Are there any announcers whom you feel create a particularly artistic show (or particularly bad show)? _____
Other Comments: _____

NEWS PROGRAMMING

Do you like the concept of alternative news? _____
Did you find the special reports from Wounded Knee informative? _____
Do you believe that the news is biased? _____
If yes, in what manner? _____
Do you want more newscasts? _____ When? _____
Other Comments: _____

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMMING

Please indicate your reaction to the following programs.
Radio Free Women: _____
Interface: _____
People: (Host: John Wilson) _____
Outreach: _____
Open Forum: _____
Rides USA: _____
Musician's Classifieds: _____
Would a program on gay culture interest you? _____
Do you desire any religious programming? _____
Would the broadcast of Georgetown University sports appeal to you? _____
Football? _____ Basketball? _____
What should future public affairs programs concentrate on? _____

Comments:

DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL DATA (Do not fill out this section if you believe this data to be irrelevant or unnecessarily personal)

Age _____ Sex _____ Ethnic identity _____
How often do you listen to WGTB-FM? _____
When do you usually listen? _____
What other stations do you listen to? _____
Is WGTB-FM the station that you listen to most? _____
Can you receive WGTB-FM clearly? _____
Comments about technical quality: _____
Are you associated with Georgetown University? _____
Student _____ Worker _____ Faculty _____ Administration _____
Signature _____

Please mail completed survey to: The Board of Directors
WGTB-FM
37th and O Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

IN late July, the retrial of two of the 'D.C. 9' defendants, Mike Dougherty and Father Joe O'Rourke, will begin in U.S. District Court in Washington. On March 22, 1969, the D.C.9 disrupted the Dow Chemical liason office with the Pentagon and State Department, to protest Dow's manufacture of napalm, being used to maim and torture civilians in Vietnam.

The D.C. 9 were first brought to trial on February 5, 1970. The defendants insisted on their right to defend themselves - to speak for themselves about the issues and to ask for a judgement from the jury, as representatives of the larger community. They were steadily overruled by Judge John Pratt. When the guilty verdict was handed in, the defendants, with sentences ranging from six months to six years, appealed the trial to the U.S. Court of Appeals. In June of 1972, the trial was ruled a mistrial, on the grounds that the defendants had been denied their right to self-defense. A minority opinion also put forth the argument that the jury should have been advised of its historic right to jury nullification, that if a jury feels a law was justifiably violated it can go beyond the law in a specific instance, and find the defendant not guilty. Such a verdict was recently handed down by a jury in southern New Jersey in the trial of the Camden 28, on charges stemming from a draft board raid in August of '71.

Roger Adelman, the prosecutor who handled the appeal for the government, has launched a new prosecution, in spite of the fact that Tom Green, the original prosecutor, announced to the press that if he had the choice, he would refuse to try the case a second time. O'Rourke and Dougherty are pleading not guilty in the upcoming trial, insisting on carrying through to its conclusion the intent of the action itself. that the nature of the undeclared war in Indo-China compelled such actions to bring about its end.

After years of struggle for peace in Southeast Asia and self-determination of peoples, the participants in the bold-er of the anti-war actions should not be railroaded off to prison sentences isolated from the public on whose behalf they acted. The correctness of the anti-war movement, as it continues, has already been proven by history. The actions which focused attention and prodded further mass movement against the war in Indo-China should be remembered and heralded, not re-prosecuted and punished.

D.C. 9 DEFENSE COMMITTEE
936 23rd Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
337-8444

NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Metro's effect on Arlington

GERALD O. BARNEY is the former chairman of the Arlington Environmental Improvement Commission. The following is from a report he made to the County Board.

ARLINGTON became involved in Metro at the height of enthusiasm over the Rosslyn and Crystal City developments, and at that time the Metro line west from Rosslyn was viewed as an excellent way of encouraging (or perhaps forcing) much more intense development along the Rosslyn-Ballston Corridor. During this period of enthusiasm the voters of the county passed a Metro bond referendum that equals our total school-bond indebtedness over the last 20 to 25 years — a very large amount for the county.

Following the Metro bond referendum, plans for Arlington's Metro facilities were developed. These plans fit well with the idea of using metro to encourage intense development in the Rosslyn-Ballston Corridor: relative to other parts of the system, the stops are extremely close together.

We are now in a situation where:

1. The plans for the Rosslyn-West line are "fixed."

2. The costs of any changes in plans will be distributed over all Metro jurisdictions if metro initiates the change, and will be borne entirely by the requesting jurisdiction if initiated by that jurisdiction.

3. Any savings from any change in plans are to be distributed among all Metro jurisdictions.

4. Due to inflation and changes in cost estimates, Metro will cost Arlington considerably more than the first bond issue.

5. Although the plans for the Rosslyn-West line are "fixed," no contracts have been let and no construction has been started.

Since the voters of Arlington passed the initial Metro bond referendum, several things have happened. First, the voters have had an opportunity to look more closely at the consequences of the Rosslyn and Crystal City developments. As a result of this further experience, the voters have indicated at hearings, through citizen activities, and through their choice of county board members a lack of enthusiasm for more Rosslyns and Crystal Cities.

Second, since the initial referendum, the need to reduce the level of air pollution in the Washington area has been made very clear. The air pollution data for Arlington are very limited at this point, but it is already clear that our major problem is automobile exhaust. COG's Air Quality Implementation Plan might just have managed to bring Arlington's air-pollution levels below the standards, if everything had gone just right. Unfortunately, everything has not gone just right. For example, the auto manufacturers will not meet the emission standards in 1974. The COG plan contains no margin of error, and before we are through with it much else is not going to go right with COG's plan.

Now at first glance, Metro appears to reduce auto emissions: the metro system it would seem, should get some people out of their cars and into metro trains, and the emissions from metro's energy sources should be less than those from idled cars. Unfortunately, as has been shown with the development of other subway systems, and also through studies, subway systems encourage (and require for ridership) more intense development along their lines. As a result of this induced development, subway systems have been found to substantially increase automobile traffic and auto emissions.

Third, the high rate of inflation that we have experienced in the last few years (especially in the last several months) is going to make voters in the county somewhat uneasy about increased costs of Metro construction. Yet that inflation will have a significant effect on metro costs when the later stages of the project are finally built.

Fourth, projects like Metro now require environmental impact statements. Metro has all but ignored this requirement, proceeding with construction before the impact statement was written. The direct effects of metro construc-

tion (the threat to the angleworm population, etc.) are insignificant compared to the secondary effects: induced intense development in the Rosslyn-Ballston Corridor and the environmental effects (including more automobile traffic) of this intense development. Yet the secondary effects of the metro project are simply not dealt with in the environmental impact statement that was finally issued by Metro. The public was given a very minimal opportunity to comment on this grossly inadequate environmental impact statement.

Fifth, in trying to come up with a master plan for the R-B Corridor, we are faced with a problem. How can we preserve single-family neighborhoods and plan the growth that metro will bring? Clarendon is a good example of this problem. In spite of a tremendous amount of effort, the Clarendon Center Plan will, without question, make another Aurora Highlands of Lyon Village.

Now from this background I would like to raise several potential problems. These problems all basically stem from the facts (1) that the voters have never been given all the facts on metro, and (2) that since our first, last and only chance to vote on metro, much has happened. Consider the following potential problems, issues and questions:

1. When the final bill for Metro comes in, what happens if the voters refuse to vote the bonds? Concern over increased costs, inflation, cost of public services, environment, growth, etc., could make this a much different issue than it was five years ago.

2. If, when Metro begins to operate, limited ridership requires a significant subsidy, how do we make these subsidy payments: raise the property tax, rezone the R-B Corridor and hope for more growth, close stations to reduce operating expenses? Unlike buses, Metro operating expenses are essentially independent of ridership.

3. If I-66 is built we will have a major competing transportation system serving essentially the same corridor. Where competition of this sort has developed in other cities (Boston, for example) ridership on the public transportation system has suffered. Do we want two competing transportation systems serving the same corridor?

4. If the financial situation becomes difficult and we are forced to encourage more

intense growth around the Metro stops and in the R-B Corridor generally, the success of such encouragements will depend on a number of factors. Expansion of the Department of Defense contributed much to the conditions that made the development of Rosslyn and Crystal City possible, but DOD is not likely to experience much growth in the next 5 to 10 years. How does the growth prospect for DOD and the current DOD policy toward renting office space affect the probability of a market for intense development of the Metro stops or the R-B Corridor generally? How will a high rate of inflation influence the market for development?

5. Energy availability has changed significantly since the original Metro decision. Apartment builders are now finding it very difficult to obtain fuel commitments for new buildings. How will energy availability affect the prospects for growth in the R-B Corridor and the growth climate of the economy generally?

6. What do we do if the voters won't approve the bonds and economic conditions won't support growth in the R-B Corridor?

7. Is it clearly in the best interests of the voters of Arlington that the county retain the maximum flexibility as long as possible? Metro's approach has been to commit every jurisdiction as soon as possible to a position of no flexibility. Have we questioned the legality of Metro's arbitrary rules with regard to the costs of changes in plans?

8. What will Metro cost Arlington? What additional bonds will be required? What ridership will be required to avoid a subsidy? Will I-66 increase or reduce ridership? How much development in the R-B Corridor will be required to achieve the required ridership?

The Metro development has enormous implications for the future of Arlington. Most of these effects, however, are 5 to 10 years away and cannot, therefore, be stated with any precision. Nonetheless we now know much more than we did five years ago, and there is now a need for a full and complete report by the county on our present and probable future commitment to metro, our present options (including a possible challenge of the rules of the "Metro pact"), the growth implications of Metro, and the nature of our contingency plans in the event that all does not go as well as was originally anticipated.

Playing games on I-66

RECENTLY the Arlington Coalition on Transportation (ACT), in a report to Governor Holton, has charged that the Virginia Highway Department "may be exercising improper pressure on the conduct of the study" of the extension of route I-66.

ACT's evidence comes directly from the files of Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff the consulting firm hired by the VDH to conduct a court-ordered study of the impact on the local community of the 6-8 lane interstate road. The evidence indicates that the highway department is attempting to force HNTB to meet a rigid deadline in spite of contract provisions permitting flexibility and despite public assurances of such flexibility; indicated to the consultants that considerations of citizen input at workshops might be subordinated in order to speed up the study; and instructed the consultants to bring all their future statements in line with the department's wishes about the schedule, regardless of the realities of the study's progress.

Pressure from VDH to meet the September 18th contract "target" date, despite public assurances that no "arbitrary deadline" would be imposed on the study, was initiated after Senator William L. Scott introduced a provi-

sion into the Federal Aid to Highways Act setting deadlines for the completion of I-66 study. On March 1, ACT member Gail Daneker wrote a letter to John Fowler, I-66 Project Manager, requesting that HNTB reaffirm its previous position regarding deadlines. Fowler drafted a reply to Daneker's letter which contained the following sentences:

Obviously, if circumstances arise which require study of additional elements not included in the original time appraisal, the time frame for the study will be extended to do so. No factor will be overlooked in the interest of meeting an arbitrarily established deadline.

A copy of the draft reply was sent to VDH on March 6. The HNTB files contain a page of the draft reply on which several notations and revisions had been made. A hand-printed notation which encircled the sentences above was initialed by P.B.C. (obviously P.B. Coldiron of VDH). The notation addressed to "Dan," presumably Daniel Appel, HNTB Associate, read:

I believe it would well to strike this portion of this par. from any re-

(Please turn to page 27)

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF WATERGATE

JAMES RIDGEWAY

ALTHOUGH a pious concern for the "constitution" and "illegality" runs throughout the Watergate inquiries, the memoranda published in the newspapers make plain that no high official of the US government ever much concerned himself with either the constitution or legality. General Walters of the CIA suggested to Dean that he cover up the break-in at Democratic Party headquarters by blaming it on the Cubans. J. Edgar Hoover resisted the Nixon spy plan because it might be embarrassing, not because of any concern for legality.

In fact, the sort of spying that has been revealed by the Watergate inquiries, has been carried out by the federal police forces since the turn of the century at the very least. Within a broader historical context Watergate appears as one more, fairly small-time effort by the federal government to override the constitution and persecute certain groups.

THEODORE Roosevelt created the Bureau of Investigation, later renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in 1908 without the sanction of Congress and at a time when there was a public clamor against the widening use of government detectives. The bureau leaders quickly built a powerful political organization through clever bureaucratic maneuvering, relying on their warm associations with members of the Congressional appropriations committee. In the beginning appropriations committees were tempted with ghastly stories of white slavery, slackerism in the military and other instances of immorality. But as time went on Bureau leaders found that radical conspiracies most excited the imagination of Congress, which increased funds to search out and destroy the mysterious "enemy within." From its earliest days the Bureau found it rewarding to function as a secret political police.

In the spring of 1908 there was a furor in Washington over the use of the Treasury Department's Secret Service detectives by the Justice Department and by other government agencies which lacked investigative arms. President Roosevelt insisted the detectives were necessary for a successful attack on crime, particularly if his efforts to rout out fraud were to be successful. Already, Roosevelt claimed, they had helped in exposing frauds in land operations, naturalization, smuggling, ink contracts, and were at work behind the scenes developing evidence in the beef trust investigations.

Details of the detectives' extensive activities were made known during Congressional

hearings. They led to cries in the newspapers against the creation of a "black cabinet of St. Petersburg" in Washington and to warnings that John E. Wilkie, chief of the Secret Service, was becoming another Fouché. A special correspondent of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, who turned out to be the private secretary to the Speaker of the House, wrote, "There is no desire for a general detective service or national police organization in connection with the federal government. On the contrary, there is in Congress an utter abhorrence of such a scheme because it savors of imperialism more than any other assumption of power by the executive departments." He added, "there will be no Fouché in Washington because Fouché was used by Napoleon to intimidate everybody else in the French empire, and grew so powerful that he intimidated the Emperor himself by reason of the state secrets he held."

Walter I Smith, a member of the House appropriations committee, issued a warning typical of the time: "No general system of spying upon and espionage of the people, such as has prevailed in Russia, in France under the Empire, and at one time in Ireland, should be allowed to grow up."

In debates in Congress it was pointed out that the Secret Service itself had never been authorized by the Congress, let alone the use of its detectives by other departments. Money was appropriated annually for enforcement of the counterfeiting laws, and under this guise, the Treasury had organized a Secret Service division. But few counterfeiters were brought to book, and instead Chief Wilkie's ambitious detectives had wandered afield, investigating other government departments, shadowing government officials, congressmen, anarchists, men suspected of stealing, etc. In one instance, a Secret Service detective on loan ferreted out evidence for use in a divorce case by one Navy officer against another.

A correspondent of the *Washington Star* reported, "Officials of the departments were here in Washington, officials of high and low degree, who for one reason or another have fallen under suspicion of their superiors, have been followed night and day by those secret service agents of the government, detailed from the secret service division to this, that, or the other department and paid out of that department fund with the good gold of Uncle Sam."

While the President insisted the detectives were necessary to the prosecution of fraud cases, this turned out to be debatable. Some cases were dropped for lack of evidence; others were overturned by higher courts. Detective reports cited by the President in messages to Congress were read on the House floor and then shown to be false. Congress voted to cut off funds for secret service agents loaned to other departments. Roosevelt angrily retorted, "the provisions about employment of the secret service men will work very great

damage to the government in its endeavor to prevent and punish crime. There is no more foolish outcry than these against 'spies'; only criminals need fear our detectives." [his italics.]

Meanwhile, Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, a grandnephew of Napoleon I, took advantage of the antagonism towards the Se-

FBI ANNUAL REPORT 1972

Venceremos Organization

In the late 1960's, a split developed within the RU. A minority faction insisted immediate attacks upon the "establishment" were necessary to maintain the revolutionary consciousness of the membership. On the other hand, the majority maintained the time was not right for overt "adventurism." By early 1971, one-third of the RU membership had split to form Venceremos (We will win) which today claims to be in the embryonic stages of protracted war with the establishment.

Guided by Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse-tung thought, the Venceremos Organization (VO) describes itself as part of a single world revolution against the common enemy, U. S. imperialism. The VO proclaims itself to be a multinational organization ready to engage in any and all means of struggle. Every member is required to learn to operate and service weapons, to have arms available, and to teach methods of guerrilla warfare.

Secret Service to push his own plans. He told Congress, "there is no question that it would tend to a more satisfactory administration if the Department of Justice has a small force under its own direct control." In the summer of 1908, after Congress had recessed, Bonaparte, on instructions from Roosevelt, created such a force, terming it an innovation, and paying for it out of general funds provided for the US courts.

The Bureau's first major job was enforcing the Mann Act, which banned interstate commerce in prostitution. The act failed to stipulate which agency should enforce it. Seeing the possibilities Bureau chief Stanley Finch seized the opportunity. Although Congress was opposed to spending more money for detective work, Finch was able to present the danger in such a convincing manner that he was irresistible. In asking for funds, Finch described a threat endangering the life of every young woman: "Unless a girl was actually confined in a room and guarded there was no girl, regardless of her station in life, who was altogether safe."

Finch prepared a plan foreshadowing the FBI tactics of later years. In his excellent biography, *The Federal Bureau of Investigation*, Max Lowenthal writes, "In each city where vice

PROTECTING OUR INTERNAL SECURITY

The FBI's responsibilities in the internal security field are derived from legislative enactments, executive orders, and instructions from the Attorney General. Specific statutory jurisdiction in this area includes matters relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, treason, subversion, and sedition.

FBI investigations fall within two areas: (1) gathering intelligence-type data and disseminating it to appropriate officials in the Executive Branch of the Government and (2) collecting evidence for possible use in subsequent judicial proceedings. Intelligence information is of major importance in helping Government officials make decisions affecting national security. Prosecutions pertaining to internal security matters are initiated by the Department of Justice.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Revolutionary groups which advocate overthrow of the U. S. Government continued to be active in the U. S. in 1972.

FBI 1972 REPORT

MOVEMENT TRIVIA QUIZ

COMPILED BY THE EDITORS OF WIN MAGAZINE

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- In the mid-60's a weekly movement emerged to end the war in Vietnam. It's name was:
a) *Black Mondays*; b) *Gentle Thursday*; c) *Good Friday*.
- The largest mass demonstration in the U.S. was:
a) *Civil Rights March, Washington, DC, 8/63*; b) *5th Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade, New York City, 5/15/67*; c) *Moratorium Demonstration, Washington, DC, 11/15/69*.
- A.J. Muste's secretary was:
a) *Beverley Sterner*; b) *Edie Snyder*; c) *Dick Gilpin*.
- One reason A.J. Muste chose to take a position at the Fort Washington Collegiate Church was because it was located near:
a) *the United Nations*; b) *5 Beekman Street*; c) *the Yankees' ballpark*.
- The name of the boat which brought medical aid to North Vietnam was the:
a) *Golden Rule*; b) *Project Hope*; c) *Phoenix*; d) *USS Enterprise*.
- The "World Opinion Day—Go Fly a Kite" demonstration held 1/29/67 was in response to the statement, "Flatten Hanoi if necessary. . . Let world opinion go fly a kite," made by:
a) *Joe Pool*; b) *General Westmoreland*; c) *Mendal Rivers*; d) *Ben Franklin*.
- The Workshop In Nonviolence Yellow Submarine met its demise as a result of:
a) *a hijacking by right-wing extremists*; b) *being sold for Pacifica Radio, WBAI's marathon*; c) *being used as firewood to keep demonstrators warm at the 10/21/67 Pentagon demonstration*; d) *being captured by the North Koreans*.
- Which of the following said, "Never send American boys to fight an Asian war":
a) *A.J. Muste*; b) *L.B. Johnson*; c) *Tom Seaver*.
- Who said, "Don't drop any napalm on our cash crop, please":
a) *Tim Leary*; b) *Fat Freddy*; c) *Ed Sanders*; d) *Hugh Hefner*; e) *Earl Butz*; f) *Madame Ky*.
- The current chairperson of the WRL is:
a) *Igal Roodenko*; b) *Dave Dellinger*; c) *Irma Zigas*; d) *Dorothy Day*; e) *Mao-Tse-Tung*.
- The Master of Ceremonies at the Fall 1971 mass anti-war demonstration in New York City was:
a) *Patty Duke*; b) *Tony Randall*; c) *Bob Hope*; d) *John Wayne*.
- The captain of the Pueblo was:
a) *Tommie Agee*; b) *Earl Reynolds*; c) *Lloyd Bridges*; d) *Captain Nemo*; e) *Lloyd Bucher*; f) *John Paul Jones*.
- Which of the following organizations was NOT a participant in the 10/15/69 Moratorium Day Activities:
a) *American Friends Service Committee*; b) *War Resisters League*; c) *Students for a Democratic Society*; d) *St. Remy Volunteer Fire Department*; e) *New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam*.

- Who said, "I have a Dream. . .":
a) *Sigmund Freud*; b) *Tim Leary*; c) *Jimmy Durante*; d) *Martin Luther King*.
- Who wrote "Growing Up Absurd":
a) *Paul Goodman*; b) *Bobby Fisher*; c) *Bobby Fisher's Mother*; d) *Kim Agnew*; e) *Kim Il Sung*.

TRUE-FALSE

- Tom Seaver said, "If the Mets can win the World Series, the U.S. can get out of Vietnam."
- Dandy Don Meredith, former Dallas Cowboy Quarterback and ABC Monday night football commentator, is a former conscientious objector.
- Bobby Fisher's mother was a participant in the San Francisco to Moscow Peace Walk.
- Joan Baez said, "Girls say yes to boys who say no."
- Ronald Reagan is a former "left-wing sympathizer."

SHORT ANSWERS

- The first two Americans to visit North Vietnam after the war began were _____ and _____. In what year?
- What do the following people all have in common? David Harris, David Miller, David Mitchell, David Dellinger.
- How are the following organizations related: The Mobilization Committee, National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the New Mobilization Committee, the People's Coalition Against War, Racism, and Repression, and The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice.
- What was the American ship captured by the North Koreans?
- What was the name of the bridge in Selma Alabama where civil rights marchers were beaten and turned back by local authorities in the Spring of 1966?
- What was the name of the boat allegedly attacked by the North Vietnamese in the Gulf of Tonkin?

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS:

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. SNCC | 8. NRG | 15. LBJ |
| 2. CNVA | 9. IWW | 16. PRG |
| 3. MPH | 10. SLP | 17. DMZ |
| 4. WILPF | 11. GOP | 18. AQAG |
| 5. WIN | 12. ZPG | 19. UNCLE |
| 6. LSD | 13. GPO | 20. TLC |
| 7. LSMFT | 14. PLP | |

BONUS ESSAY

Compare and contrast the events of August 6 and 9, 1945 and August 15, 16, 17, 1969 in the light of events of May-June 1968 (which as you know came on the heels of Oct. 21, 22, 1967) and May 4, 1970.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 18

was found, a Department of Justice detective hired a local lawyer. The two then went to the local city police station and asked for one of the city detectives to help them. All three then went to each of the places to be investigated, and there made a census of its residents."

Thus in any city the special agents could inspect the employees of every house and know them on sight. Moreover, the Bureau hired madams jealous of other madams as informers. Finally, the Bureau assisted the local police by giving them information collected in the census. Finch also devised a dragnet system to apprehend criminals. After meticulous planning, Bureau agents would swoop down on a city, first arresting everyone in a given area, later sifting out the criminals. Most of those arrested were innocent of any crime. The central file and the dragnet, first employed in prosecuting the Mann Act, became the Bureau's stock and trade.

The Mann Act was loosely written and soon the Bureau not only was hunting down those who transported women for illicit purposes in interstate commerce, but also arresting persons crossing state lines for non-commercial purposes of 'immorality.' Jack Johnson, the heavy-weight champion, was arrested crossing state lines with a former prostitute whom he had persuaded to become his girl friend. Johnson was sentenced to prison. Looking back on the era in 1968, J. Edgar Hoover explained that Congress meant to attack business transactions, but actually struck at private immorality as well. The Mann Act, as interpreted by the Bureau provided a great deal of business. As Hoover explained, "In many instances the victims consent."

During the first world war, the Bureau was given the job of catching draft dodgers, and in so doing created a scandal. From April to September, 1918, the Bureau set up dragnets throughout the country, leading to what the newspapers called a "carnival of arrests." As many as 30,000 men were taken in during a single

day in New York. At Atlantic City, for instance, long motorized columns were outside the city, and at the appointed hour roared into town and up onto the piers. Special agents jumped out, arresting all men in sight. They hauled men with lather on their faces from barber shops, took in cripples and men of 75. Commuters about to board trains were arrested. The detectives would then hold court, demanding that each man prove his age and draft status either by producing a birth certificate or a registration card. If neither were available, then the men were shipped off to army camps where the military did not know what to do with them. While the detectives reported they were amazed "at the number of plain cases of slackerism" it turned out that of every 200 men arrested, 199 had to be let go.

Soon after the draft raids it was revealed that the Bureau had become active in cataloging opinions and affiliations of various citizens. A. Mitchell Palmer, destined to become Attorney General, accused Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania of receiving political support from brewers, and thereby becoming a mouthpiece for the anti-prohibition campaign. At the same time, Palmer said the brewers were pro-German and unpatriotic. At an ensuing Congressional investigation, A. Bruce Bielaski, wartime chief of the Bureau, revealed that the detectives had put together a catalogue of pro-German persons which, as it turned out, included various members of the US Senate; William Jennings Bryan; William Randolph Hearst; and persons who had belonged to Socialist clubs in their youth.

After the war Bielaski called attention to the new dangers from peacetime radicalism. Senators raised questions about the loyalty of the Nonpartisan League, which among other things supported the League of Nations. The congressional committee which had looked into pro-German persons now wanted to investigate the new radicals. But its mandate was too con-

fining. Archibald E. Stevenson, a New York lawyer who worked within the Bureau investigating opinions and associations of various citizens, suggested a way out. He told the committee of the wide range of pro-Germanism within the nation. He said people who agitated for Irish independence were pro-German and he explained, "German socialism. . . is the father of the Bolshevik movement in Russia, and consequently the radical movement which we have in this country today has its origins in Germany."

The committee agreed to investigate, and Stevenson launched into a lengthy explanation of modern day radicalism. Radicals, he said, supported the League of Nations. The Non-Partisan League favored self-determination of nations, and believed in an unfettered press. He attacked the "heathen" Socialists and their Sunday schools. Socialists, the IWW, Syndicalists — all were under close surveillance by the Bureau. It was claimed that these seemingly disparate groups were "merging in the development of Bolshevism." Radicals believed in free love and had wives "in rotation," in imitation of the Russians. Surprisingly, many radicals were native born, and they clustered around universities. Educated and cultured women entertained these radicals. Radicals had infiltrated the Wilson administration. Radicals had infiltrated labor unions.

Stevenson claimed there were large numbers of dangerous foreign born persons in industrial centers, and proposed that "the foreign agitators should be deported." The immigration laws should be made more stringent so as not to "dilute Americanism any further." The committee chairman asked him, "Would it not do to pass a law that no person should enter this country unless he is a white man — and Anglo Saxon — for the next ten years?"

The Bureau representative replied, "If it could be done I think it would be a good thing." Stevenson added, "The bars should be put up to exclude seditious literature. . . American citizens who advocate revolution should be punished under a law drawn for that purpose." Stevenson had promised he would not name names, but as time went on he could not restrain himself, and the names of radicals poured forth and were duly recorded in the Congressional Record.

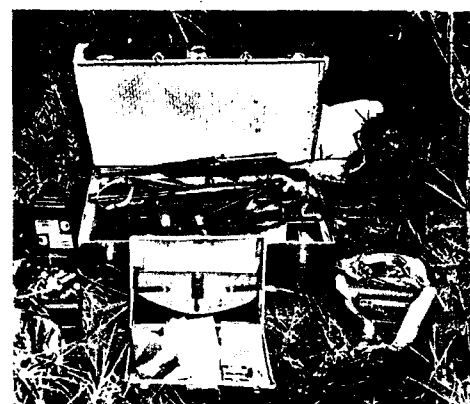
The ensuing Red Scare grew out of a series of disturbing events: The Russian Revolution of 1917, a Seattle general strike in early 1919, a police strike in Boston, coal and steel strikes in the autumn of 1919. But from the viewpoint of the Bureau, the bomb plots of April-June 1919 were the crucial events. In those months unknown individuals began mailing or carrying by hand bombs to government officials and businessmen. Post office detectives found many of the bombs before they went off; the Bureau detectives were to find the bombers. One bomb had exploded outside Attorney General Palmer's home and Congress demanded quick action. William J. Flynn, former head of the Secret Service and widely admired as a detective, replaced Bielaski as chief of the Bureau, and J. Edgar Hoover, 26, was

(Please turn to page 18)

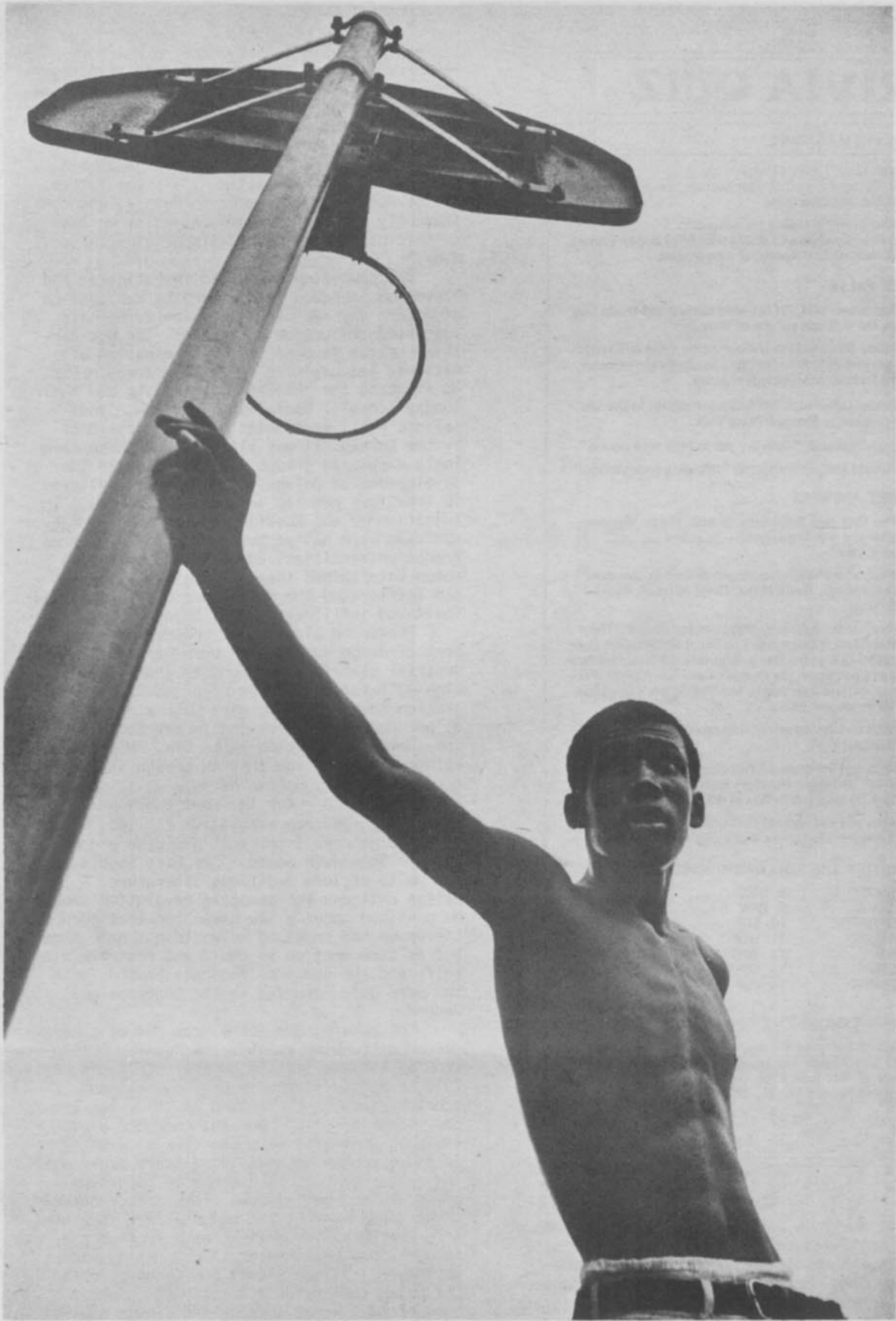
BLACK EXTREMISM

The Black Panther Party (BPP), which split into two factions in 1971, and other black extremist groups continued to receive attention from the FBI.

The BPP faction led by Huey P. Newton resorted to a change of tactics during the year. This group called for "survival pending revolution" and emphasized community services such as free clothing programs, free medical assistance, and testing for sickle cell anemia. In the past, leaders had urged the killing of police and even threatened to kill President Nixon.



An arsenal of weapons, ammunition, and guerrilla warfare literature recovered by FBI Agents after a shootout with Black Extremists in Florida.



f-STOP

SUN



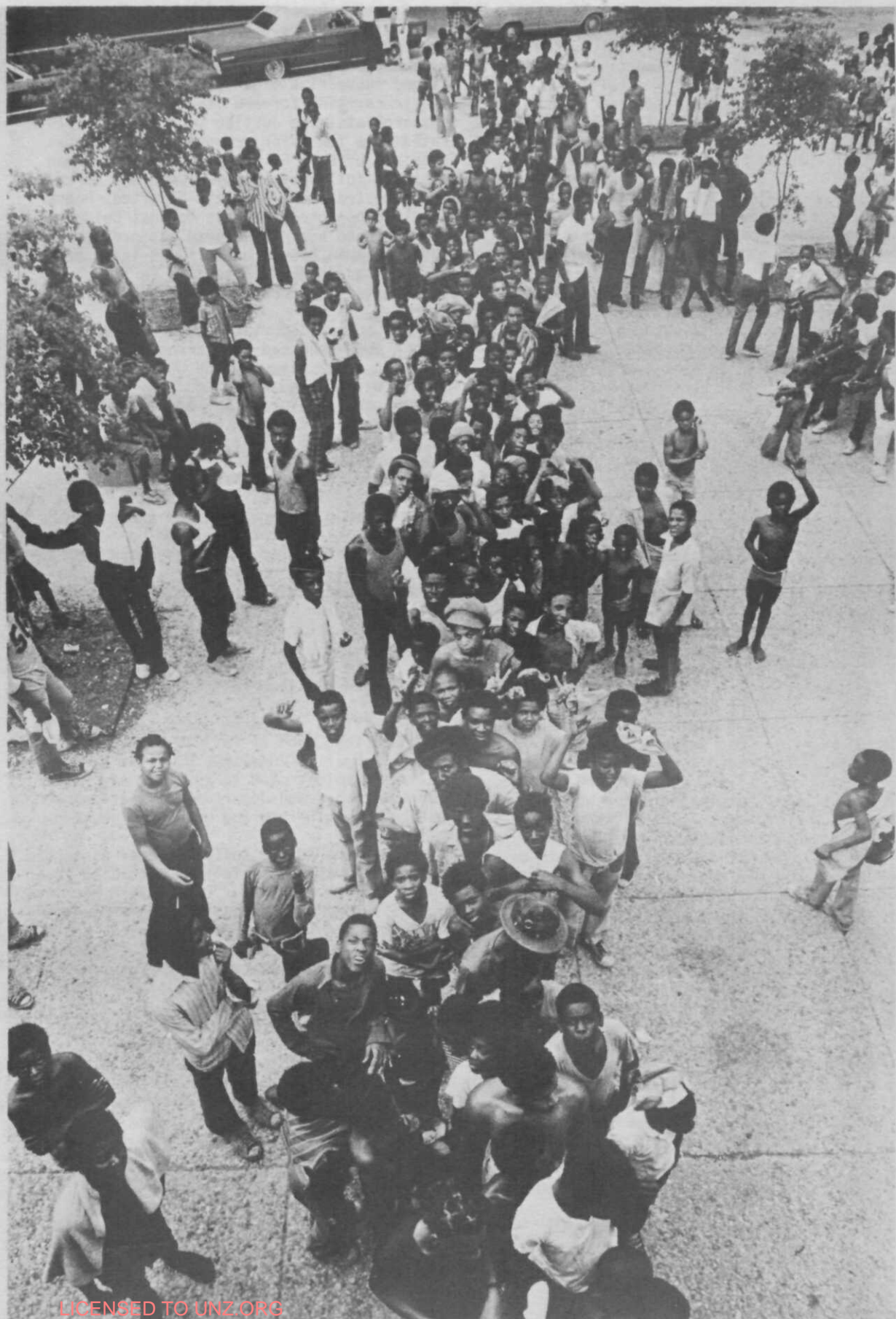


ROLAND FREEMAN ER RECREATION

TO those who live in the District and to others who commute through it daily, I am sure these pictures reflect familiar scenes. You probably have wondered from time to time, as I have, why from all outward appearances the DC Recreation Dept. isn't meeting the needs of these young people. When one sees hundreds of youths lined up in 90° degree heat 3 and 4 abreast, waiting two and three hours for a cool dip in a pool, it becomes obvious that one of the immediate needs is for more swimming pools. The pool shortage is a major problem, especially in the high youth density areas.

FOR young people interested in other activities, however, there's an abundance of joy, pleasure and health in the Recreation Dept.'s Summerthing activities. There's a booklet available that describes these programs. For a copy, call the department 629-7211 or write Department of Recreation, 3149 16th NW, DC 20010.

— ROLAND FREEMAN



placed in charge of a new anti-radical squad, the General Intelligence Division. The bombs were sent to those public officials who opposed radicals, but also to some who were radical sympathisers, as well as minor officials and businessmen. But they were not delivered to important officials whose deaths presumably would have benefited the revolutionary cause. Nonetheless, the Justice Department, from the beginning, assumed the bombings were the work of radicals among the alien population. Under Flynn the detectives set out to track down the bombers — the bombings were never solved — while Hoover's division created a wide-scale investigation of radical activities among aliens with a view to gathering sufficient information against them to ensure deportation under immigration laws.

Hoover, who had worked at the Library of Congress, adapted the Library's cataloging methods in building an extensive file on radical activities. By August, 1919, he had compiled index cards on 100,000 persons. They "provided detailed data not only upon individual agitators connected with the radical movement, but also upon organizations, associations, societies, publications and special conditions existing in certain locations." The division also developed a reviewing system for radical investigations made by its special agents. Forty translators and readers poured through 741 radical papers, analyzing and cataloging their contents. Agents raided anarchist communities in the countryside, carrying away whole libraries of anarchist literature. Anarchist philosophers had their libraries seized by the Bureau. The detectives even took away a school library.

The anti-radical division devoted considerable attention to the black press, and discovered that since the race riots of 1919 the more radical black publications had been given over to "inflammatory sentiment — utterances which in some cases have reached the limit of open defiance and a counsel of retaliation." Expressions of "insubordination" had turned into a "well connected movement" aimed at radical opposition to the government, and to the established rule of law and order. Blacks threatened to retaliate against lynching, demanded social equality "in which demand the sex problem is not infrequently included." Underlying all was "the increasingly emphasized feeling of race consciousness, in many of these publications always antagonistic to the white race and openly defiantly assertive of its own equality and even superiority."

The Bureau agents infiltrated radical groups and became ranking members. Stenographers were dispatched to public meetings to take down speeches. The public events of radical groups were so jammed with agents, double agents, company detectives, and other spies and provocateurs, that the Bureau men had to take care lest they be led astray.

In October, 1918, before the end of World War I, Congress enacted a sedition law providing for the deportation of aliens who held objectionable views on economic and political matters. Although administration of the law was placed in the hands of the Labor Department, Hoover's General Intelligence Division wanted to employ the new law in its fight against radicals. After behind the scenes negotiations, Hoover's division won control, and plans were laid for mass arrests — the so-called Palmer raids, named after the Attorney General. The raids were carried out against alleged members of the Union of Russian Workers in November 1919 and against alleged communists in January 1920. In all, some 10,000 persons were detained.

The GID began by placing undercover men in suspect organizations; some of them rose to leadership positions within groups. The raids were planned at night, when suspects would be at home, hopefully in bed. The undercover men were directed to persuade their organizations to hold meetings on designated nights, so as to make it easy for the Bureau. Hoover himself told agents to phone long distance to him any matters of vital importance or interest which might arise during the course of the arrests. The raids, brought in thousands of working men, high school girls, men who happened to be eating at suspected restaurants, and people chatting with one another on street corners. Former US Attorney Francis Fisher Kane later described the thousands arrested as "not dangerous people. . . They were the sort of stuff of which we make good citizens. . . the great majority of them were workingmen, some men doing well, many of them with families here, with ties that would have kept them."

Although the law required the Bureau to take warrants before making arrests, in many instances it did not do so. A study showed that

in two thirds of 10,000 arrests no warrant was ever issued. The Bureau ordered agents to search "meeting places and residences of the members." Headquarters in Washington advised agents it was left "entirely to your discretion as to the method by which you should gain access to such place. If due, to the local conditions of your territory, you find that it is absolutely necessary for you to obtain a search warrant for such premises you should communicate with the local authorities a few hours before the time for the arrest is set and require a warrant to search the premises." The Bureau was accused of mistreating prisoners, beating them, and packing them into small cells.

Following the arrests the detectives were told to speedily persuade the radicals to admit seditious political views and find out their alien status so they might be deported. In secret correspondence Hoover urged the Immigration Bureau to refuse to free any prisoner on bail unless he answered the questions put to him by Bureau detectives. Hoover explained, it "virtually defeats the ends of justice" if detectives could not get the prisoners to provide evidence on which they could be deported. Hoover believed it was dangerous to allow prisoners to have a lawyer present during interrogations, or to let them have a lawyer there before they submitted to an examination by detectives. A committee of 12 lawyers who later reported on the Palmer raids said, "It has been the practice of the Department of Justice and its agents. . . to question the accused person and to force admission from him by terrorism."

Max Lowenthal writes, "A total of about 10,000 persons were arrested by the GID, most for guilt by association. About two thirds of these were released by the agency after preliminary sifting. Of the remaining 3500 were released by the Department of Labor. The net result. . . was the deportation of some 700 men and women, most of whom were declared guilty by reason of affiliation or association with alleged subversive organizations."

In carrying forward its investigations of anarchists, the Justice Department concentrated on a few major groups, including that comprised of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and their followers. Both Goldman and Berkman were arrested and eventually deported. Hoover himself prosecuted the case against Goldman.

The case against Goldman was pretty thin stuff, so thin Hoover himself was later to admit that had Goldman persevered in the courts, the deportation order might well have been set aside.

The actual deportations were a cruel business. A woman who had been arrested while attending a dance given by the Union of Russian Workers was ordered deported, leaving behind several small children, including a baby, because they were American born. The American Women's Committee came to her defense and the order was set aside.

The GID arranged for some deportations aboard the SS Buford, nicknamed the Soviet Ark — an army ship commandeered for the purpose by Hoover. Some of the people on board had wives and children in the US who were not told of the deportation until after the ship sailed. The GID subsequently explained, "The arrangements concerning the sailing of the Buford were necessarily kept quiet and secret due to the fact that it was well known that the radicals, while on the surface desirous of returning to Russia, were not sincere in this proclaimed view."

Hoover was in charge of the arrangements for the Buford, and he invited members of the House Immigration committee to be on hand for the sailing. They came to New York and Hoover took them among the deportees so that members could examine the men and women and question them.

After the Buford sailed, Hoover announced that more "arks" would follow. According to a report, Hoover declared, "Deportation hearings and the shipment of 'Reds' from this country will be pushed rapidly. Second, third, and as many other 'Soviet arks' as may be necessary will be made ready as convictions proceed, and actual deportations will not wait for the conclusion of all the cases."

By December, 1920, the GID reported its raids had brought about the "cessation of revolutionary activities in the United States." But three months later, in March 1921 the Attorney General appeared before appropriations committees and while full of praise for the detectives, warned that more money was necessary as the radicals had begun to reorganize themselves. In 1924, Bureau chief William J. Burns, former head of the private detective agency, told Congress, "Radicalism is becoming stronger every day in this country. . . We have absolute proof of all this: we have documentary proof showing that it is absolutely true.

" . . . I dare say that unless the country becomes thoroughly aroused concerning the danger of this radical element in this country we will have a very serious situation." Undercover men of the Bureau reported that radicals had established schools all over the country, "where they are teaching children from four to five years old." The radicals had joined labor unions, and during the coal miners strike of 1922 the Bureau was organized on a war footing under Hoover. Agents infiltrated the strikers and attempted to arouse them to armed insurrection. The Bureau sought to show that the strike was financed by the Third International but there was nothing to support this conclusion.

The Bureau's expansionist phase was curbed from an unexpected quarter. In the post-war period the Bureau was accused by members of Congress of failing to investigate and prosecute those guilty of fraud in the sale of war material to the government. At a hearing of a special Senate committee which investigated the role played by the Justice Department, former agent H.L. Scaife told of his inquiries into fraudulent airplane contracts.

Mr. Scaife: "When we began to dig up these audits it was apparent it was going to be blocked. . ."

Senator Jones (Washington): "Tell us the facts showing the obstruction."

Mr. Scaife: ". . . When we got about just as far as I have detailed it to you I had instructions to begin a bread investigation."

Mr. Chamberlain: "An investigation of what?"

Mr. Scaife: "Of bread-food. . . I had already dug up cases with audits complete showing where the government had been defrauded to the amount of \$25 million at that time. And I got instructions to go ahead with the bread investigation. I paid absolutely no attention to those instructions."

Senator Jones: "Who gave you those instructions?"

Mr. Scaife: "I think it was Mr. Hoover of Mr. Burn's office."

Senators and Congressmen who pushed investigation into the Department of Justice were then placed under surveillance by the Bureau. When a woman employee was summoned before the special investigating committee and asked to testify or face contempt, Hoover summarily demanded her resignation. A former agent told how he was instructed to investigate Senator La Follete, so in, the words of one of them, "he could be stopped in what he was doing."

A former Bureau agent described the methods employed to the investigating committee: "Oh search his — find out all the mail that comes in, all the papers, anything that he has got lying around. Find out in his home. Just like you would take — the same principle that you pursue, Senator, when you make a criminal investigation. There is a servant working in this house. If she is a colored servant, go and get a colored detective woman to take her out; have this colored detective woman to entertain her, find out the exact plan of the house, everything they discuss at the table, the family, write it down, make a report. And any information you find that is — report what you find. . . and then if it is damaging, why of course it is sued. If it is fine, why you cannot use it. It does no damage. . . and the next question was to find out what he had up in his office. . . I had people — people went to his office and went through it."

Senator Ashurst of the special investigating committee summarized what had been discovered: "Illegal plots, counterplots, espionage, decoys, dictographs, thousand dollar bills, and the exploring of senators' offices come and go in the pages of this testimony; and these devices, these plots, counterplots, spies, thou-

Answers to MOVEMENT TRIVIA QUIZ,

MULTIPLE CHOICE: 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a, b, & c); 4. (c); 5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (c); 8. (b); 9. (c); 10. (c); 11. (b); 12. (a); 13. (d); 14. (d); 15. (a).

TRUE-FALSE: All true.

SHORT ANSWERS: 1. Staughton Lynd & Tom Hayden in 1966; 2. All were draft resisters; 3. All are the same; 4. Pueblo; 5. Edmund G. Pettus Bridge; 6. Maddox & Turner Joy.

ABBREVIATIONS: 1. SNCC—Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; 2. CNVA—Community for Nonviolent Action; 3. MPH—Miles per hour; 4. WILPF—Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; 5. WIN—Workshop in Nonviolence; 6. LSD—Lysberg Acid Diethylamide; 7. LSMT—Lucky Strike Means Fine Tobacco; 8. NRC—Nonviolent Revolutionary Group; 9. IWW—Industrial Workers of the World; 10. SLP—Socialist Labor Party; 11. GOP—Grand Old Party; 12. ZPG—Zero Population Growth; 13. GPO—General Post Office; 14. PLP—Progressive Labor Party; 15. LBJ—Lyndon Baines Johnson; 16. PRG—Provisional Revolutionary Government; 17. DMZ—De-Militarized Zone; 18. AQAG—A Quaker Action Group; 19. UNCLE—United Network Command for Law Enforcement; 20. TLC—Tough Luck Charlie or Tender Loving Care.

BONUS ESSAY: Did you really think of something to say? The best we could do was figure out what happened on those dates: 8/6 & 9/45, the Atom bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; 8/15-17/69, Woodstock Rock Festival; 5/6/68 French Student Rebellion; 10/21, 22/67, Pentagon demonstration; 5/4/70, Kent State Murders.

sand dollar bills and ubiquitous detectives were not employed. . . to detect and prosecute crime but were frequently employed to shield profiteers, bribe takers and favorites. The spying upon senators, the attempts to intimidate them. . . are disclosed by this record."

Senator Wheeler of Montana led much of the investigation of the Justice Department, and the Bureau sought to build a case against him for representing clients in private matters coming before the executive department. But the senator was exonerated by a committee of senators and was acquitted at the trial. Kenneth Crawford, the journalist, wrote at the time that Hoover had played an active part in the affair.

Harlan F. Stone, the new attorney general, ordered the FBI to stop spying, telephone snooping and undercover work. Amid mounting criticism Hoover was made director of the Bureau with orders to clean up the mess. Since the most far fetched anti-radical hunting had been conducted under Hoover's supervision, Stone, in effect, was asking the new director to reform himself. Always an adroit bureaucrat, Hoover dropped the anti-radical pose, for the time being, and adopted a new one, that of the scrupulous, honest, even liberal minded police official of gangbuster fame. History dogs some men. Not Hoover, He rewrote it.

In 1939 when Hoover reactivated the General Intelligence Division, Mary R. Beard, the historian, charged that the FBI was becoming a threat to the American system. She recalled Hoover's part in the Palmer raids. Alexander Holtzoff, a Justice Department attorney and close friend of Hoover, wrote Ms. Beard, "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was not in charge of, and had nothing to do with, the manner in which the arrests were made of the so-called radicals under the administration of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. Mr. Hoover at that time was not connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation but was a special assistant to the Attorney General. His function was. . . limited to the handling of legal matters and the preparation of evidence for presentation to the proper authorities in connection with those activities."

In another letter, Holtzoff wrote Ms. Beard, "the mere fact that he was connected with the Department of Justice at the time is of no consequence. . . There are many officials. . . who were here when Mr. Palmer was Attorney General, and. . . who served in the Daugherty era. Surely you would not visit on them the sins of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Daugherty. In a big organization such as the Department of Justice the various members of its personnel cannot be held morally responsible for actions of other officers and employees. Each one is responsible for actions of other officers and employees. Each one is responsible for what he does himself. Neither is there any moral responsibility on the part of a member of a big organization to resign. . . merely because he disagrees or disapproves of some actions of his associates."

Although the FBI's own files made public by Attorney General Homer Cummings said the General Intelligence Division was organized under direct administration of Hoover and that Hoover had been "since 1917 in charge of counter radical activities as a special assistant to the Attorney General," Hoover himself denied any connection to the Palmer raids. In the forward to a book of FBI history, published in 1947, Hoover said, "I had no responsibility" for the raids. The same year he answered a question about the Palmer raids in the New York Tribune saying, "I deplored the manner in which the raids were executed then, and my position has remained unchanged."

Hoover reappeared as an anti-radical crusader during the 1930s in the midst of rising clamor over the Bureau's bum detective work and misuse of authority. For example, the Bureau was in charge of screening US marshals. Another bureau in the Justice Department discovered that the deputy marshals were often so drunk on the job that the prisoners had to direct themselves to the prisons. Other deputy marshals had padded expense accounts, and even stolen money. The Bureau detectives were also harshly criticized for allowing German spies to slip through their clutches. The Germans had been subpoenaed to testify in court, and then sailed away from the US on passenger ships.

In March 1940, a Senate committee sharply attacked the Bureau for resurgence of a spy system over "persons who have committed no crime, but whose economic and political views and activities may be obnoxious to the present incumbents of law enforcement offices." The committee listed various illegal practices engaged in by the Bureau: house searches without warrants, holding unconvicted persons incommunicado, use of interrogation for entrap-

ment purposes, questioning persons on matters entirely different from those contained in the charge on which their arrest was based, use of grand jury proceedings to entrap witnesses, use of the "third degree" and oppression of factory workers.

It was revealed that the detectives had demanded access to privileged census data, awakening fears it was to become a central detective operation. Attempts by the Bureau to increase its powers centered on wire tapping. Hoover had both denounced wiretapping as "unethical" and backed its extension. In 1929 Hoover opposed wire taps, saying he would fire any agent who did so, then admitted to having tapped wires in 1930. In 1937 the Supreme Court ruled against wire tapping, including wire taps by government agents. However, it was revealed that Hoover subsequently tapped wires. Hoover claimed the wire tapping was carried on "in an entirely legal manner." Finally Attorney General Jackson directed the FBI to stop the tapping.

Even this brief chronicle is sufficient to show that the issues of today - wiretapping, unconstitutional search and seizure, use of grand juries for purposes of intimidation, and other anti-radical activities, are an important part of the FBI tradition. The anti-radical crusade has been employed repeatedly by Hoover in building the Bureau, and the tactic has been successful. In fiscal 1950, when the Bureau was becoming engaged in a Red hunt, the budget for the FBI called for \$50.9 million for 9,742 employees. By fiscal 1971, the budget had grown to \$318.6 million, covering a staff of 18,476. The agency is the single largest component of the Justice Department, accounting for 40 per cent of its entire budget. Although it is nominally responsible to the Attorney General, the real FBI ties are to the House Appropriations Committee, which provides the funds, and where FBI agents are on loan as staff members. The bureau expanding

ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

During the fiscal year, three groups were the primary sponsors of the antiwar movement in the United States.

One of these, the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), is controlled directly by the communist Socialist Workers Party and its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance. NPAC adheres closely to the single issue of ending the war in Vietnam and strives to accomplish this through large nonviolent protest demonstrations.

FBI 1972 REPORT

its reach even further, the FBI developing a national crime computer system which will enable it to exchange information on all arrests - not convictions - with local police. Last year its staff of special agents were increased by one thousand men to 8,873 at the request of the President so that the Bureau might become more effectively involved in apprehending aircraft hijacks, as well as conducting intensified searches for extremists and gangsters.

Many of the fears expressed in Congress over the years have come to pass. Those opposing a general detective bureau in 1908, the investigations of 1920s and 1940s, all warned against the creating of a central police force. But Hoover outmaneuvered the critics and established, then institutionalized, such a force. Each year Congress and the President agree to an extension of its reach in the professed hope of controlling crime. But the real reason for the bureau's success was Hoover's ability to engage the members of Congress, particularly those members on the appropriations committees, in a crusade against the "enemy within," that mysterious conspiracy of shadowy radicals, men and women sacrificed in a religious crusade to prove the existence of a conspiracy.

MISS BLACK
AMERICA D.C.
JULY 28
9-11 P.M.



WMAL TV 7

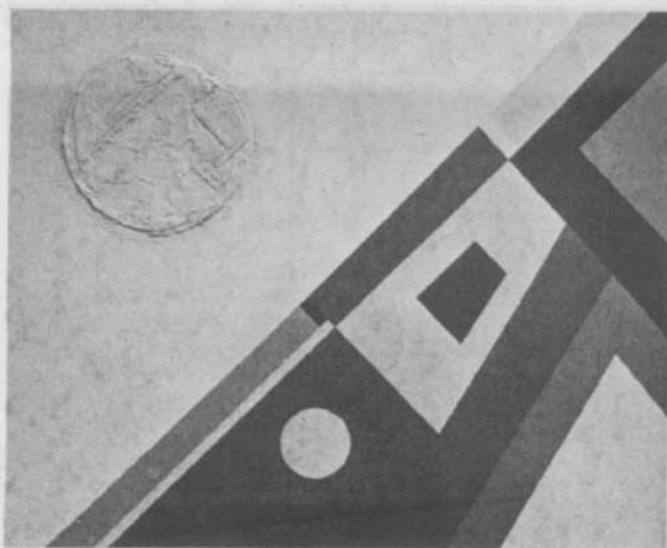
Federal City College artists



Calvin Watkins--Seated Figure



William Derrick--Preacher



John Armstrong--Design II



Carol Hall--Fish

ART

Art at FCC

ANDREA O. COHEN

"FIVE Years Later," an exhibit of Federal City College student art work now at the Discovery Gallery of the National Collection of Fine Arts, demonstrates, among other things, that in spite of its troubles FCC has developed an art department which produces startlingly good results. This is a fine exhibit and certainly compares favorably with student shows held at any institution in this area. Among the highlights of this exhibit are works by Cargie Vaughn, William Derricks, John Armstrong, Michael Drayton, Calvin Watkins and Don Simonson. Included of course is some less than professional work, but then some pieces were done as class exercises for drawing, printmaking, sculpture, painting, ceramic or sculpture courses.

The large number of art classes now offered at FCC recalls the strides made since its beginning in 1968 when the art department consisted of three faculty members and two rooms. Today there are three well-equipped floors of workshops and studios and ten faculty members who are trying, and apparently succeeding, in inspiring their students with attitudes of hard work, discipline and no shortcuts. "For one thing," says art department chairman Chuck Young, "especially black students should realize life is difficult. In some institutions the attitude of just doing your own thing has done more harm than good, because your own thing may be no thing. You must find what's yours and develop it."

Of the five art majors FCC has graduated, one is now at Pratt, another at Catholic U, a third is studying commercial media techniques, and a fourth is teaching ceramics on her own in her own neighborhood. There are also a number of students, like Don Simonson, who has a painting and lovely piece of sculpture in this exhibit, who started from scratch in art when coming to FCC and now looks like he will become a first rate professional artist. The majority of work in this exhibit derives from forms of black experience. There is, however, as much variety in style and feeling tone as you are likely to find in any group show.

The exhibit grew out of a steadily growing and improving relationship between the NCFA and the FCC art department. An increase in opportunities for black art students to work in art institutions is precisely what young black art professionals and teachers feel is most needed to better prepare younger blacks for jobs in art that will permit them to become part of the system which evaluates art. Chuck Young of FCC and others feel black input in major art institutions has for the most part been on a one-shot basis, as for example at the National Gallery, which reverted to being an all-European museum after mounting its African exhibit. They feel qualified blacks must be given the opportunity to work on the administrative levels, so that they can see to it that black shows and black ideas are fed into these institutions and appropriate black organizations are routinely called upon for advice in their fields of expertise. For example, many feel that although the National Portrait Gallery's current exhibit, "The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution" is a fine one, the fact that a white person was asked to organize it was an insult tantamount to saying "adequate talent and knowledge does not exist in the black community."

The NCFA is perhaps the only Washington art institution which is beginning to take

a first step toward giving blacks opportunities to participate on an equal footing. Training programs involving FCC students have gone a long way to teaching these students something about the actual workings of a museum. FCC students were involved in the NCFA's Discover Graphics program and then passed on the

knowledge they gained by teaching in local high schools. Several FCC art majors enrolled in NCFA's docent training program and at least four are now guiding visitors from the schools and elsewhere through NCFA galleries. Such steps may be only a beginning, but can you think of a better place to start?

"We are right next door to the NCFA," says Chuck Young. "We tell our students 'go inside and find out how it really is there. It's yours' you pay taxes. Don't close the doors on yourselves."

FILM

'Blume in Love'

JOEL SIEGEL

BLUME In Love, the best American movie so far this year, hasn't opened in Washington yet and isn't scheduled to do so for a few weeks. However, this may be my last chance for a while to recommend it to you. Blume has received mixed reviews so far, including a pig-headed analysis by Stanley Kauffman in the *New Republic*, and may not fare too well with local reviewers. Originality and talent have never had an easy time of it, and director Paul Mazursky is prodigiously gifted with both.

Mazursky, who began as a member of the Second city troupe, rose to fame as a writer (and subsequently, writer-director) of such films as *I Love You Alice B. Toklas* and *Bob And Carol And Ted And Alice*. (His writing partner was Larry Tucker, the obese, bearded singing madman of Sam Fuller's *Shock Corridor*.) Although these conventional, commercial comedies had moments of wit, nothing in them prepared us for Mazursky's first solo venture, the extraordinary *Alex in Wonderland*, to my way of thinking, the most inventive and exciting home-grown movie of this decade. (Tucker has screenwriting credit but, according to someone who worked on the film, had very little to do with the actual screenplay.)

Despite a few enthusiastic reviews, *Alex* died a fast death at the box-office and promptly vanished from sight. Its only local engagement to date was as a second feature with a Joe Cocker concert film. Mazursky and his star, Ellen Burstyn, tried to buy the picture back from M.G.M. and release it themselves, but the Smiling Cobra said no. To date, *Alex* has had no engagements in Europe. The studio refuses to release it.

Alex in Wonderland was Mazursky's highly autobiographical, comic account of the complexities of making it big in the bughouse of New Hollywood — a tougher, more ironic version of Preston Sturges's great *Sullivan's Travels*. It is the definitive portrait of the pleasures, absurdities and nightmares of hip Los Angeles life, painted lovingly from the inside. It also contains the most affecting and convincing portrayal of a modern marriage on film; not just romance and fights, but the realities of day-to-day coping and loving — colds, kids eating Ho-Hos in bed and a drowsy quickie at sunrise.

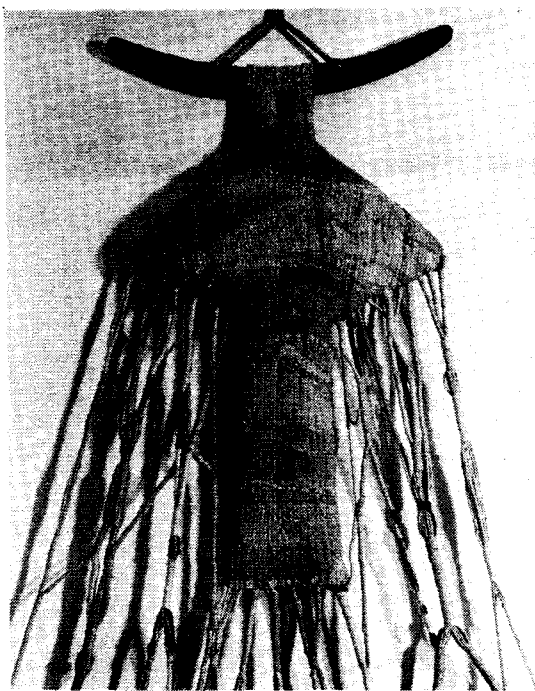
If M.G.M. hadn't dumped *Alex* on the market, it would have found sufficient audience to return its relatively modest cost. But the failure at the box-office has kept Mazursky inactive for nearly three years. (If *Blume* fails commercially, the wait will be even longer next time.) The good news is that *Blume In Love* has been made almost without compromise. From the similarly punning title right through to the unique Angeleno ambience, *Blume* picks up right where *Alex* left off. It's not quite as good a picture — there's a framing story which doesn't really come off and an unsatisfying ending, presumably a last-ditch attempt to make this wildly unconventional movie appear familiar — but it is filled with wonderful things.

Blume has a most unlikely premise. A youngish L.A. lawyer loses his wife when she discovers him having it off with his secretary. Only after the divorce does Blume realize how much he loves Nina, but it is too late. He tries everything to get her back. Finally, in frustration, he rapes her. The consequences of the rape lead to something like a happy ending. Admittedly, this plot description doesn't sound too promising, but plot isn't very important to the kind of movies Mazursky makes.

Apart from a framing story set in Venice (which allows for a devilish send-up of Visconti's truly dreadful *Death in Venice*), *Blume* takes place in Mazurskyland. L.A. appears in

full iconography — parking lots, law offices made of blue-tinted glass, magazine-ad kitchens, glowing girls who believe in health foods and 'swinging' with the moronic intensity that their grannies might have brought to Christianity. The peripheral characters are immensely Angeleno — a hippie minstrel (the engaging Kris Kristofferson), a good-natured, horny and slightly tragic divorcee (brilliantly played by Marsha Mason) and a very bored shrink. Mazursky himself shows up in a small part, though hardly to the same effect as his memorable cameo in *Alex*.

Little, offhanded moments are exquisitely realized. There's a casual scene in which ex-husband, ex-wife and current lover, all slightly stoned, invent a delightfully silly song. (Mazursky is the only American director who seems to understand how grass is used socially.) Other scenes take on a dangerous edge. The rape scene is unexpectedly violent, despite its comedic setting, as if to convey without cop-out the essence of violation. Best of all, there are richly ambivalent moments like the suddenly inserted sequence of Mexican workers who appear to be protesting something in a funny broken English. As the scene continues, we gradually realize that these are, in fact, actual Chavez farmworkers pleading support for their cause. *Alex* and *Blume*, like so many of us, feel slightly guilty about their own success, somewhat ashamed of the shallowness of their commitment to social justice. Perversely, Mazursky loves to invent little moments which test our knee-jerk liberal reactions. I can't think of any other filmmaker currently active who would



Lynn Alpert Brush at the Jacob's Ladder

think of devising a scene in which workers for a noble cause start out sounding like comedy relief. (There was a similar scene in *Alex* — a grade-school graduation play with kids pretending to be Gandhi and Dr. King.) And yet I can't think of a more important use of comedy than this — the testing of our orthodoxies and commitments.

I've rewritten the above paragraphs several times, and yet I'm still not very happy with this column. I was so entertained and absorbed by *Blume* that I lost my 'critical perspective' and, because the film isn't around, I must rely on several-week-old memories of the picture. *Blume* is too good and too quick for a reviewer to sit there planning his column. (Most movies provide the opposite experience. I could have written *War and Peace* while watching *A Touch of Class* and not have missed a thing.) Nevertheless, I did spot a few weaknesses, apart from the specious ending — which, incidentally, most reviewers are using to clobber the film. Shelley Winters is allowed to indulge in still more of her white-whale hysteria, and derails the action every time she shows up. But the rest of the cast is fine. George Segal, who is in danger of over-exposing himself in several ways these days, is an appropriately neurotic, driven *Blume*. Segal always manages to play his scenes against the expected grain, like the quirkily understated way he informs his randy mistress that he is about to be im-

tent. Susan Anspach has been a problem for me since the first time I laid eyes on her. Physically (she has Sandy Dennish features — frizzy blonde hair, pale, tight skin, spitty, protruding teeth) and critically (she's a very selfish actress, always going for her own 'big moment') she turns me off. But I must admit Mazursky uses her as well here as he did Dyan Cannon in *Bob And Carol*. When she plays and sings (badly) a folk song, with great, self-conscious 'sensitivity', she projects a perfectly recognizable kind of contemporary woman, spawn of California but increasingly visible at local encounter groups and art fairs. Her character is not fully realized — *Blume* is the screenplay's focus — but a few *Woman's Lib*ish chimes are sounded, disturbingly without enough of the usual Mazursky irony to set them off. The filmmaker isn't, by a country mile, a liberator of women, and his uncharacteristic solemnity on the subject strikes a false, faddish note.

Blume In Love is, finally, a satisfying movie because it constantly refuses to settle for easy satisfaction. As in life, we are never for a moment allowed to feel safe, or sure of where we are or of what we are supposed to feel. Writer-director-producer Mazursky makes movies for the mind and feelings every bit as much as for the eye (Bruce Surtee's cinematography is stunning), bringing to commercial moviemaking the kind of spontaneity that hasn't been around since the Thirties and early Forties. Go see it.

'A Touch of Class'

IN THE FIFTIES, Melvin Frank used to specialize in will-they-or-won't-they-screw comedies like the rather pleasant *The Facts of Life* with Bob Hope and Lucille Ball. *A Touch of Class*, Frank's current attempt to update that genre, is a declassé disaster of impressive proportions. In fact, I and a friend had to visit the Outer Circle twice to sit through it once. A married man (George Segal, as oafish here as he was inventive in *Blume*) and a divorcee (Glenda Jackson) spend the first half of the film trying to get into bed, with cute little obstacles like a putt-putt rent-a-car and a muscle spasm halting their progress. One good screw, of course, and they are in love. (The Screw is the Seventies ingredient, soon to be unscrewed, thanks to the Supreme Court.) In the last half of the film, the Great Love has to be sacrificed to some sort of unspecified Greater Good. The formula is an old one; jerk the libido and then jerk the tears.

Characterizations are constantly being manipulated to accommodate the dumbest t.v. jokes (a whore who thinks oregano is a social disease and that sort of thing) which, added to the sentimental moralizing and the grainy exterior photography and the bumper closing song, became nearly unbearable. Glenda Jackson is much better than Segal, but a bit too sensibly dour for this sort of claptrap. (She might be fine in higher comedy, which requires her tart edge.) *A Touch of Class* (is the title meant to echo the lousy but still superior Doris Day virginity comedy *A Touch of Mink*?) is being advertised as a return to the romantic comedies of the Thirties. Sure, like Nixon is a return to Abe Lincoln. *A Touch of Class* is blotched with fingerprints of the darkest Fifties, one era which I have no violent need to revisit.

— J.S.

'The Last of Sheila'

"THIS IS ONE big glossy piece of shit, that's what it is. . . God, those rehearsal meetings for two weeks. Going into the philosophical implications of this piece of crap. . . A very faggoty mentality animates the script, let me tell you. All the women are complete fools." That's actor Ian McShane describing to a Village Voice reporter his feelings about *The Last of Sheila*. He's dead right about the movie, which was directed with lethal gloss by Herbert Ross and written, with great intricacy and little intelligence or feeling, by

Anthony Perkins and Stephen Sondheim. I enjoy stylish, empty mystery thrillers as well as the next man, but this cold, mechanical remake of Agatha Christie's *Ten Little Indians* isn't it, by a long shot.

The Last of Sheila is a waste of talent only on the part of those few performers who have talent — namely the great James Mason and the lovely Joan Hackett who, totally defeated by the shallow material, gives her first negligible movie performance. Other castmembers aren't even up to the few, chintzy demands placed upon them. James Coburn is nothing more

than a slimy, toothy smirk. Richard Benjamin, unsuccessfully 'glamorized' with a new haircut and mustache, turns in another telegraphed, amateur night performance: he has to be the worst "major" actor we now have. Racquel Welsh, who is at least decorative, isn't making any progress in learning to imitate the speech patterns and body movements of human beings. In fact, she's farther away than ever before. Only the goodnaturedly sleazy Dyan Cannon survives the film, mainly by retaining some sense of humor about herself and outgrossing the screenplay at every opportunity. Her Rona Barrett-type talent agent is, in its own way, some

type of minor triumph (Spotting some hideous trinket in a Riviera gift shop, she coos "Wouldn't that be just perfect for Steve and Eydie?") but hardly reason enough for subjecting yourself to the overbusy, unfelt and faintly sour *The Last of Sheila*.

Rating Note: *Sheila*, in which all of the characters are verminous and in which a wrist-slashing is graphically depicted, is rated PG. *Blume in Love*, which is about human beings trying to find some decent, feeling way to live in a zonked-out world, is rated R. Do the MPAA ratings apply only to parents who want their children to grow up to Charles Mansons?

BOOKS

RICHARD KING

THE AMERICANS: THE DEMOCRATIC EXPERIENCE
Daniel Boorstin
Random House, pp. 682, \$10

IMAGINE a history of America since the middle of the last century which hardly mentions the Civil War or Reconstruction, the collision of American and Indian cultures, the rise of agrarian or industrial radicalism, the persistence of Southern sectionalism or the emergence of a Jewish intelligentsia, the impact of the labor or civil rights movement, the Great Depression, the profound effects of two World Wars or the lingering cancer of Vietnam. Daniel Boorstin's culminating and third volume of his *The Americans* is such a work.

Professor Boorstin, director of the Museum of History and Technology for the past five years, has an understandable disdain for such academic history and its overworked and boring categories. The yawning gaps in his story of the emergence of modern America can be explained in part by his unwillingness to plow the same ground again. Rather Boorstin's mind, which teems with categories and aperçus the conventional historian never even considers, is attracted by the inventions and technological entrepreneurs who exploited them and the shifts in styles of life which illustrate the innovation and diversity at the core of the American experience.

Boorstin's basic thesis in all three volumes has run something like this: the impact of the vast reaches of the American continent, the necessity of radically modifying or abandoning European institutions, and the inappropriateness of European ideologies and formal thought produced a new culture and a new man in America. Moreover, Boorstin's attitude toward this inventive, infinitely practical man and energetic culture has always been favorable and celebratory. For him, American thinking best served when it remained informed common sense; the viable continuity of the American experience has consisted in its lack of continuity; the American tradition has had at its core a disdain for tradition; and American legal and political strength has lain in the vagueness or even absence of explicit and clear-

ly defined prerogatives and jurisdictions.

For half its length *The Democratic Experience* continues in this assertive and declarative mood. With the years between 1860 and 1930 as his main focus, Boorstin charts the emergence of the "Go Getter" spirit in land acquisition and settlement, industrial development and in the law. But his attention is directed at explicating the emergence of two new forms of community in America. The first which he names "consumption communities" consist in the shared dress and fashion, the common places and patterns of consumption, the general impact of advertising and mass marketing, the subjection to opinion polls and even the national celebration of holidays, which are really celebrations of the consumption ethic. And second, Boorstin cites the rise of "statistical communities" which are the various ways the American people, who in conventional terms are quite diverse, are increasingly involved in the quantification of their daily experience. Examples are the widespread growth of the insurance industry, the adherence to national units of measure, life according to the rhythms of the cash register and the clock, classification by income, IQ tests and College Board scores, and even the scientific investigation of sexual activity. In short what Boorstin is describing is the evolution of a "mass" society.

But in all this doubts and inconsistencies begin to creep in. The declarative gives way to the qualification and the question. He claims, for instance, that ethnic groups have been able to preserve a startling amount of diversity, yet nothing else in the volume supports this claim. Nor does he deal with any group except the Irish to any great degree. Toward America's one "indelible community" — the blacks — Boorstin is ambivalent. (In the bibliographical section he makes some gratuitous and ahistorical comments about the shift from the use of "negro" to the use of "black" and likens it to the emergence in Germany of the widespread application of the term "Aryan.") Insofar as blacks are Americans they will (and by implication "should") join the great homogenization process; yet by the same token they have enriched by their diversity and its disappearance would be a great loss. Boorstin derides intellectuals and other aristocrats, past and present, for objecting to the democratization of linguistic usage and grammar, but bristles against carrying this to its logical extreme in the recent calls for the study of black English as a separate language. In like manner, though, he earlier celebrated the breakdown of traditional content and forms of education, Boorstin now has his doubts after the reforms of the 60s.

Thus what emerges about mid-way through the book is a conflict at the heart of the American experience (and Boorstin's volume) between the virtue of diversity, on the one hand, and the rage for novelty and "more" which have been stimulated by the standardization of production, consumption and behavior. Indeed the last part of *The Democratic Experience* is much more puzzled and doubtful about the whole experience which has brought us where we are. Democratization which looked so good in earlier, more distant times now reveals its disturbing underside — the "thinning of things; the monotony of the new and the impulse toward ever 'upping the ante,' the packaging of experience as well as foods, the decline of standards and the rise of "planned novelty." "God," as Senator Ervin recently reminded us, "works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform."

Professor Boorstin's last volume is widely researched and well-written. He generally proceeds by short biographical sketches which give way to more extended exposition of a theme. Structurally the problem is the sheer plethora of facts, tidbits and perceptions, some fascinating and some boring; the result, as one reviewer has noted, is that the parts add up to

less than the whole. Surely, for instance, the Depression's traumatic effect on the American people merits some attention and had Boorstin related his series of technological innovations and innovators more to the larger political and economic context some of the inevitable monotony of this long work would have been alleviated. Nor can one find any dissenters to the celebration of American technology and affluence, whether radical or conservative. What, for example, of Lewis Mumford who is as American as apple pie? The inclusion of some dissident voices and chastening experiences earlier in the work would have ventilated the inexorable movement of the narrative and given it more subtlety and complexity of argument, something which it now lacks. And Boorstin's categories are often more striking than they are convincing. Are the consumption and statistical communities communities in any real sense of the work?

Nor does Boorstin really engage several significant problems which are raised by his book. What are the problems of a mass society? The relationship of technological to social and cultural change? The relationship of affluence to republican (as in John Adams not John Dean) virtue? He sidles up these issues, but generally avoids any extended discussion and thereby provides an example of the weakness of the American mind in its unwillingness to extricate itself from the "givenness" of experience and handle general and abstract ideas.

Finally, though Boorstin has written a type of history "from the bottom up," concentrating on the fabric of everyday life, we never see the "people" acting together with inventiveness, originality or passion. Rather the "public" emerges as more acted upon than actors, a homogeneous blob with no resources to oppose or to check. In this Boorstin's last volume provides an ironic climax to his history of a people whom he has always characterized as a nation of movers and shakers; and in his portrayal comes close to providing historical confirmation for the pessimistic assertion of Herbert Marcuse that we are truly one-dimensional men.

FACING THE LIONS

Tom Wicker

Viking, pp. 432, \$7.95

WICKER tells the interlocking stories of two southerners — a journalist, Rich Morgan, and Hunt Anderson, a reform Senator making bid for the presidency against the party bosses. In many ways a roman a clef with Morgan a Wicker-type figure and Anderson highly reminiscent of the late Estes Kefauver, the novel is weakest in areas where Wicker should excel — the creation of a detailed and lively context, both public and private, within which national and liberal politics are conducted.

The novel is also about the South and the attempts of two of its emigre sons to come to terms with their region and their own lives as southerners. Anderson (like Kefauver in real life) remains something of a mystery, hazy and ill-defined with unknown sources of energy and appeal. His fault seems to be the naive belief that he can do anything, even become President, if the people are behind him. When denied the nomination by the party bosses, Anderson succumbs to drinking and brooding (as did Kefauver) and loses the allegiance of his talented and attractive wife who at his death is bedding down with journalist Morgan. The usual theme of American political novels with a liberal slant — how idealists deal with power — receives no new illumination, but the novel despite its flaws is a good read and gripping in places.

GI? STUDENT? BROKE?

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HOOKS CONT'D

ing away from the ability of them to produce the kinds of productions that they do.

What I am disappointed in is that they neglect the large black audience that exists here and I resent that. The D.C. Black Repertory Company is dedicated to filling that void.

J.R.: What has been the response by the community to the company?

R.H.: The response has been overwhelmingly good, in general. The working class community of Washington D.C. has responded very, very well to it. I've been a little disappointed in the middle and upper middle class response to the company. I think alot has to do with being Georgia and Farragut Streets N.W. - which is so called the "black community." Alot of the affluent or middle or upper middle class blacks don't like to deal in this area - for reasons which I don't think are valid. But I think that eventually we'll get the confidence of those people and they will join in with the working class people in becoming a steady, going audience.

I'm happy with the results with the first season. We did six productions; they were very well received.

J.R.: Do you think that those middle and upper middle class people will be attracted now, after the company's performance of The Blacks at the Kennedy Center?

R.H.: That was one of the reasons why I wanted to take the play into the Kennedy Center. We did and very successfully. Alot of people that wouldn't come to the Last Colony Theater came to the Kennedy Center.

Alot of them didn't. Alot of them are just a little slow in picking up in what we are trying to put down. I think it'll change. I have alot of faith in black people. I've got alot of faith in people, but especially black people, because we've survived so much, yet we still love. We've survived so much, that we still have the kind of courage and ambition to forge ahead and to do positive things.

So I think in time, and I hope it's in the very near future, those people that pass us by will stop and check us out. Once they stop, we've got 'em! That's no problem.

J.R.: Do you plan to move/accomodate those people who have not been supporting the D.C. Black Repertory Company?

R.H.: No, I don't think so. I don't think that's going to help the situation any. I think that the talk about the crime rate in this area is a lot of talk. There are very few incidences that we've experienced since we've been here.

As a matter of fact, we're talking about

buying this building that we're in, renovating it, and making this our complete home with offices and classrooms and workshops and studios. Eventually I foresee, in three years, building a brand new theater company right across the street from here.

I'm in the process of working up some plans to approach the larger foundations to put up the money to build a cultural institution from the ground up, for the talent here in Washington. So we do intend to stay and it'll be just a matter of those doubting Thomases' adjusting.

J.R.: What was this theater before it took on its present status?

R.H.: This was the Colony movie house. I used to go to it when I was a kid and watch the old westerns on Saturdays.

J.R.: Did you grow up in this neighborhood?

R.H.: No, not in this immediate area, but there were only a few movies that we could go to back in those days, and this is one of them. It was then converted into a Spanish-speaking movie house, which lasted for a couple of years. Then the place was sitting for about three years, just empty.

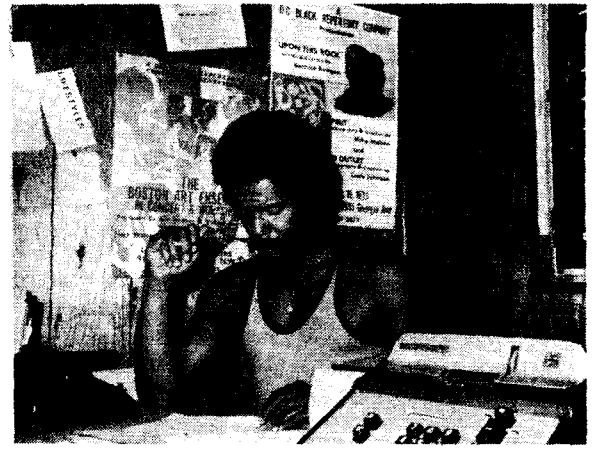
I came in one night with Peggy Cooper who is the head of Workshop for Careers in the Arts. They co-leased the building with us. Peggy showed it to me, and I fell in love with it. There was nothing here but a screen and a brick-wall and 850 seats. We started plans, we knocked out 350 seats, and we built the stage which is 30' by 70' - as big as any Broadway stage. There's a complete backstage area, with dressing rooms, greenrooms, showers and lavatories for the actors. All that was built from the ground up.

We are still uptight for money, we always will be uptight for money, and whenever I have interviews and talk to people I always manage to get around to saying this: We are in desperate need of support. We need it spiritually, in body and in mind, but we really and truly need some financial support. So we call on all of our friends and supporters to just put something in the mail.

J.R.: The name of the theater, the Last Colony, has certain political overtones. What made you pick such a name?

R.H.: Well, it's a political town. The theater was the Colony theater. There is a very talented writer who is in residence at Howard University whose work we did in my New York Company; as well as here at DCBRC - Clay Goss. Clay Goss was the person who suggested the name to me and when he mentioned it, he didn't have to say anything else - I immediately fell in love with the title.

Hopefully, what goes on in this theater



JIM RAMSEY PHOTO

is representative of where we stand politically and as a people.

J.R.: After what you have been saying about your hard work in the field of developing black talent, I hope that you are not offended by my asking you if you would ever enter the political arena?

R.H.: The question has been asked before, as a matter of fact, a few people have gone even further than that.

My feeling about politics is very unique and very strange, and I won't answer the question directly, I'll only answer it indirectly.

I don't rule out any involvement in politics in the city - it's my hometown. I'm in love with it. I care very much about the people in Washington, D.C. I care and I think I know a lot of the problems and I think some of the solutions may be swimming around in my head. I might add, that if it means divorcing myself from my commitments, then I shall cease to entertain those ideas. I don't want to divorce myself from the goals that I set culturally.

So if politics come into the picture, they'll have to be included in my schedule. I don't intend to drop anything that I've started. I intent only to be more involved. I'm concerned about the city, the potential it has and I'm truly concerned about us being side-tracked by the already or the heretofore - well, we won't talk about it. We won't talk about any of the offices, because the people that are representing the city are doing as good a job as they can do, under the circumstances.

J.R.: When you say "the people that are representing the city," are you referring to Walter Fauntroy, the Mayor-Commissioner, or the City Council?



JENIFER BAKER, ROBERT HOOKS AND DEE PORTER. Photo by Rudy Darden

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R.H.: Whoever they are. First of all, not many of them are elected by the people. When we get to that I think that you'll see some drastic, positive changes in the city — in the lifestyles and the progress of the city. It's a very powerful city. It is represented very largely by blacks, but you'd never know it if you'd dealt with the city politics. I do not have any immediate plans to enter politics, but I don't rule it out.

J.R.: There has been quite a bit said about the merits and damaging effects of the new black films, such as *Superfly*, and the positive impact of films such as *Sounder*. What is your opinion of this subject?

R.H.: First of all, I don't want to single out *Superfly*: there are a lot of other films that are equally as — well, I won't say damaging because I don't believe that those films are damaging — but the notoriety certainly has been laid on all of those films, including one that I was involved in, *Trouble Man*, which was not violent, not dealing at all with dope, not dealing at all with prostitution, or any of that stuff. It was just an adventure, a fast-moving, adventure drama Hollywood style. I do feel that there are those kinds of movies that exploit black, black people, black images. First of all they are not black images. For the most part they are images that have been imposed on the black audiences by white producers in Hollywood. I resent this. Which is why I left. After I made the film that I made, and saw what they did to it, I just couldn't in good faith support that.

But I don't think that you could mention those films that we talk about with brilliant films like *Sounder*, for instance. I think in my mind there have been two films that have been done about black people that I felt were positive images and said some very, very pertinent things about black people. Before *Sounder*, there was a film called *Nothing But A Man*, which starred Ivan Dixon and Abbie Lincoln. Those have been the two best films done on the black lifestyles.

I don't want to put down the *Superflys* and the *Superfly T.N.T.s*, and the *Shafts* and the *Trouble Mans* and those things. I don't want to put them down — I think that there may be an audience out there for them. I myself would not produce a film with those kinds of images.

It's a fad. You know, Hollywood exploits everybody, and now they're on exploiting blacks. As long as black people go to the movies and plunk down those \$2.50 and \$3.50 per ticket, incredibly high priced tickets, they're going to keep getting this crap off the Hollywood assembly line. Unfortunately, a lot of good people are involved in making this crap.

I think that *Sounder* might have started a new trend. I don't know — we'll just have to wait and see. But I don't think that it influences the black youth that much. I don't agree with my colleagues, most of whom are psychologists, sociologists and the degree-holding group, which I don't put down, but I really think that your youngsters are far too intelligent to let a *Shaft* or a *Superfly* influence them to any real negative degree. That doesn't say that I sanction the films. But I don't think that it has that much influence on them. I've talked to a lot of young blacks. I'm here with them all the time. They like it, they enjoy it and they forget it. They're not influenced up here [in the mind] by it. They are a little too smart for that.

J.R.: Do you think that a black film industry could start here in Washington, considering the large black population?

R.H.: I don't think a black film industry could start here —

J.R.: What about a black Hollywood?

R.H.: I hope not. I hope it is not a black Hollywood. My God! That would be tragic.

But I do think with the talent we have in Washington, it's inevitable that we will get into film.

I've already, as a matter of fact, put a package together for a repertory film idea. That is a brand new idea, it has never been done. I don't think it will ever be done until we do it. Because it's different. It's not the commercial trend that you see in the movies now. But it is just as entertaining as the others and far, far more important and pertinent to what is going on in the country today.

The material, as a matter of fact, is a piece by Clay Goss. It's called *Home Cookin'*. And it is in three parts. And I want to do the

film in three parts. But there will be a through-line.

J.R.: In the past year, parts of *The Exorcist* and *Scorpio* were filmed in Washington, and there is also talk of the possibility of *The Exorcist* having its premiere at the Kennedy Center. Do you think that filmmakers might come to Washington for talent, instead of the traditional quest for location shooting?

R.H.: I think that they come to Washington more for location and scenic setup here. They don't make films in Washington. They might come through Washington. I know a friend of mine, Billy Dee Williams, who just starred in *Lady Sings the Blues*, has a film that is coming out called *Hit*. He came through, and shot

a couple of scenes here. As a matter of fact, he used some of the actors from the company.

Washington is a very popular city right now; well, Washington has always been popular. It is the seat of the government and now [there's] the blackness that we talk so much about, which is only evident in the percentage points, but certainly not in any participation in any profits in any way, unfortunately. Hopefully we can change that. It is an exciting city, and people want to come here. And I think that the city government is loosening up and allowing the studios to shoot freely, more freely than they used to.

But I think somebody here has to start a film movement as such. And I think we can do it. I certainly would like to. There are a lot of possibilities for some excellent films here. We get the material all the time:

CHUCK STONE

JESSE JACKSON

"REVENUE sharing was originally Hitler's idea. But it's now a political reality and blacks must master its intricacies in order to survive."

"A new black strategy that calls for coalitions with other groups and greater involvement with the 'centers of power' must be developed."

"What was once a struggle for civil rights has now become a fight for social justice."

"Most white journalists have not been able intellectually to make that shift" and are still writing as if they were covering the civil rights movement of the 60s.

The white dominated media still has a "black-out" on many productive activities in the black community.

The opinions were spun off by the Rev. Jesse Jackson during breakfast recently with this reporter.

Jackson expressed deep concern about the failure of both blacks and whites to adapt to "changed demands in changing times."

"Civil rights," said the man who has practically alone inherited the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s leadership mantle, "dealt with where a man shall eat. Social justice decides whether that man shall eat. We must now be concerned with social justice."

His Chicago-based organization, People United to Save Humanity, (PUSH) is probably the only nationally expanding operation which seems to have successfully merged direct political action with economic development for blacks.

Within one year, the once invincible Daley machine suffered two humiliating routs — the unseating of the Daley delegation at the Democratic National Convention and three months later, the defeat of a Daley-endorsed state attorney. Both defeats were, in large measure orchestrated by the charismatic Rev. Jackson.

"Faith without works is dead," says the young minister who acknowledges a great debt to black scholar-activists like the "Rev. King, Adam Clayton Powell and James Farmer. (My Phds.)"

In the last two years PUSH has signed a \$65 million agreement with General Foods and a \$40 million agreement with Schlitz beer. Under these agreements, both companies pledge to translate that amount into jobs (286 jobs at Schlitz) deposits in black banks (\$12 million from both companies), placement of insurance policies with black insurance companies, contributions to black colleges and the use of black advertising agencies.

His soft brown eyes flashing in a face that can alternately shift swiftly from anger to humor, the Rev. Jackson talked passionately about revenue sharing.

"Revenue sharing has four problems: too little revenue to be shared; it prevents mayors and governors from being held accountable; it lays a foundation for corruption and it represents money coming from the top down as a pay-off to a small elitist group that decides priorities for the poor.

"The Watergate syndrome," he says.

As part of a new black strategy, Jackson is trying to create a coalition with organized labor and economically depressed minorities.

In the past, the populist philosophy has attempted to merge black and white poor, but has always failed. The Rev. Jackson believes his "interracial populism" can succeed now, "not necessarily because it's morally right; but because we have no choice if this country is to survive."

Last month, he went to Washington to meet with UAW-CIO union president, Leonard Woodcock.

Woodcock was one of several national leaders who spoke at PUSH's May 28th mass dinner ("It's a Family Affair — One More Time") attended by 11,500 people.

"Very few organizations in this country can put together an affair of this magnitude," says the Rev. Jackson. The fact that blacks did, he feels, is responsible for the media's non-coverage of the event.

As part of the "new black Strategy," the Rev. Jackson is convinced blacks should be negotiating with the "center or power, including President Nixon."

"A lot of the brothers stood back and said Nixon wouldn't put a niggah in the cabinet. Then, if he had, they would have called him an 'Uncle Tom.' It's the paradox of the self-fulfilling prophecy.

"Nixon has sat down and negotiated with King Hussein, Golda Meir, Chou En-lai and Brezhnev. There's got to be a summit conference of black leaders who would then negotiate our agenda," said the Rev. Jackson.

If any one man in this divided country can move America successfully toward a new interracial populism, "the country preacher" may be it.

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From Atlanta to RFK

EVIDENTLY there are thousands of Americans who will drive a thousand miles for a rock concert.

Ticketron — which operates a nationwide network of computerized box offices — discovered this when they handled the distribution of tickets for two recent joint concerts of the Grateful Dead and the Allman Brothers in Washington D.C. They sold more than 80,000 tickets for the two shows, and because of the computerized nature of the ticket company — with outlets all over the country — they had an accurate record of where people bought the tickets.

Not surprisingly, more than 33,000 tickets were sold in the Washington-Baltimore area, where the concert was held. Another 12,000 tickets were sold in not-too-distant Philadelphia. But the company also discovered that they sold almost 28,000 tickets in New York City — three hours drive away. Even more surprising, over 500 tickets sold in Atlanta, and over 1700 in Boston. Other tickets were sold in Cincinnati, Miami, Montreal, and other equally distant cities.

The company also reported that they had requests for tickets from cities on its western network — which doesn't even carry tickets for eastern concerts. The requests ranged from Chicago to California, and Ticketron says there would have been sizeable sales in Chicago had tickets been available there.

— EARTH NEWS



FESTIVALS

JEAN LEWTON

AS a youngster I used to attend two fairs. One was the LaPorte County Fair held in LaPorte, Indiana and the other was the Michigan State Fair held in Lansing, Michigan. The difference was one of size. Instead of twelve quilts in the LaPorte County quilt contest, there would be 60 in the Michigan State fair. Fourteen ponies would be judged in LaPorte; 100 at Lansing. The LaPorte County grandstand would sport country & western from Peoli and Lansing would feature Les Brown. Miss Indiana would lead the grand parade in LaPorte and Miss America would lead it in Lansing.

Although I didn't realize it at the time, both were really folk festivals using the terms described by Ralph Rinzler in his introduction to the Smithsonian's Folklife Festival program: "To exhibit the vitality of today's continuing folk traditions...the event attempts to present folk cultural material with reference to the context in which the traditions have flourished, existed, or simply survived." Both fairs — from Hamtrak polkas to Michigan City Syrian line dances — fulfilled this criteria. The superficial difference between the two was one of quantity. But it was really one of quality. Lansing was bigger, but it wasn't better.

By joining with the National Park Service and moving to a larger space, the Smithsonian Institution's Folklife Festival seemed to be turning to quantity as the criteria of success.

Until this year the folk festival has been small and compact. Squeezed between the Museum of History and Technology and the Department of Agriculture only the middle of the Mall divided the Indians from the state exhibits. Thus, if you were standing in front of an Indian craft exhibit and suddenly heard the sound of gospel music from across the way, you could quickly run over there and catch the concert. Then you heard the lure of Indian drums and running you could catch a dance if you hadn't been stopped in your tracks half-way there by the plaintive strings of hill fiddlers.

It was possible in the course of a day to fully cover the entire festival and come back for more; thereby missing little of the many activities that were continuously swirling around you. Food was two steps away, bathrooms three, and if you had a lost child a short walk took you to the press tent where Post and Star reporters deperately dancy-dangled \$500 cameras before the tear-reddened eyes of the lost two-year-old who didn't know his name. It was every country fair rolled up into one — crowded, teeming within every inch with folk bearing



Photos by Doug Farquhar

guitars, banjos, fiddles, sweating crowds, incessant questions. You felt as if you'd been to an event.

The seventh annual fair brought over one million visitors and there were more exhibits, but it was possible to attend and have the feeling there was nothing to see. The only siren-esque music came from the Tamburashi, the Serban-Croatian American-Yugoslavian contingent who sang and played with such gusto that they could be heard from every section. But if you were over in the Outer Slobovia region to which the Indians were relegated, the only swift passage to their music was a swim through the reflecting pool. Unless you had a program, you didn't know the players; and the entire event became a physical fitness exercise.

The British section might not as well have existed. Located near the Lincoln Memorial section of the reflecting pool, the subtleties of the heritage of English music on Kentucky descendants were lost in the landings of Eastern Airlines at National Airport. Jean Ritchie would stop her songs whenever a plane went over, but by then the feeling was gone.

To find the tent where the lost children were gathered was a half mile trip from the entrance to the festival at 17th street and a goodly hike from the Indian complex - if you ever got there.

By staggering the American heritage section (appearing from June 30th to July 4th) and the Kentucky section (from July 4th to July 8th) large amounts of land were left vacant, meaning even more walking to find anything open. There were some tents on the East Potomac Park side whose purpose I never did discover.

It was not a fair for families with small children; but maybe the Smithsonian and the National Park Service felt that small children had no place at it - the territory to be covered was just too large. It was not a place for itinerant musicians because there were never enough people in one place to hear their enticing strains. And it was not a place for the introvert - for there were never enough people in front of any exhibit to give the shy person the courage to ask his questions in quiet anonymity.

This year's folk festival was bigger, but it certainly wasn't better.

SOUNDS

QUIVER

Sutherland Brothers and Quiver
Island

WHAT we see on this disc is an unusual union, in two senses of the word. First, this group used to be two groups. Their formation, however, wasn't the usual "Let's take a couple guys from those guys and add 'em to us guys 'cause they play music like we do." The Sutherland Brothers (Iain and Gavin) were a British folk duo who had released some records on the Island label that had basically gone nowhere. Quiver was also a British group, led by lead guitarist Tim Renwich (who giggled with David Bowie before Space Oddities became popular). They lacked good material and strong vocals on their two Warner outings. They got together with the Sutherlands, and one group was made of two.

So much for history. The second, and most unique, feature of this album is the success of this union. Potentially the rock'n'roll background of Quiver could clash with that of the Sutherlands, but nowhere does that happen. There seems to be a genuine cross-fertilization of musical ideas, with the material and vocals of the Sutherlands taking well to the rollicking instrumentalization of the Quivers. Listen to "You Got Me Anyway," "Have You Had a Vision," and the album's real killer, the 4:45 "Real Love."

All in all, Lifeboat is a solid disc and the Sutherland Brothers and Quiver a successful fusion.

- DAVID LOGAN

KEEPSAKE

Megan McDonough
Wooden Nickel BWL 1-0145

WITH a voice that is as good as Bette's or Carly's, Megan McDonough makes this a very fine second album.

DRAMA

TWO DRAMAS

I

First act consists of a man and a woman coming on stage and staring at one another for a period of not less than five years.

Second act begins in a blackout and then proceeds to grow ever into pink light on a table containing exactly five peeled potatoes set at different angles in order to show what happens.

Third act is the most brutal. Men and women come into a narrow pen, are raped by animals, released, and crawl into corners where they try to look at each others' feet but cannot. Then the animals, many sizes, all of a brownish nature and devoid of hair, all speaking rarely, all with sharp hooves, die.

Fourth act consists of shutting the audience into the theatre the moment they expected to leave and frightening them with sirens.

Fifth act, the last (unless the management requires otherwise as a means of promoting concessions) is the meeting which results from the preceding occurrences. The audience elects a spokesman, who speaks for the minority to the majority, who outlines his program for the progressive sexualization of the smoking section and tells of a book he has read wherein the last days are the first and the first days are spent flushing.

II

first act consists of a man and a woman talking together to the busstop transplanted (for one night only) onto our stage where they then fuck they are refused admission and must return but they have forgotten whether to walk on the red or the green must then wait for applause

second act is delayed by fire in the theatre as the flames rise the audience is encouraged to fuck but do not respond this is intended however to be with their full cooperation as the result is intended to be ceremonial the ushers may do as the occasions permit

the third act requires no explanation

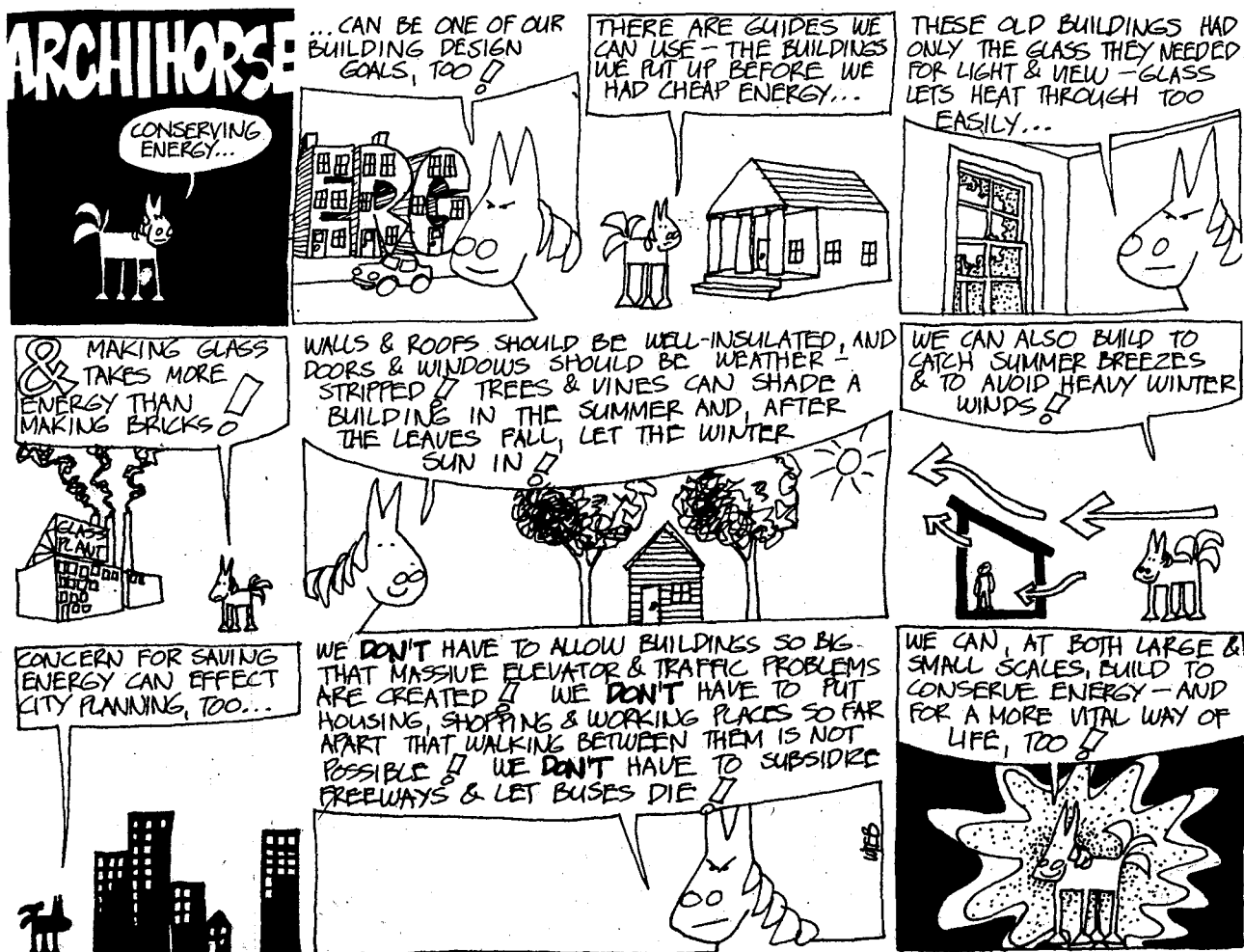
fourth act is based on the abverbs from shakespeare's lear act four any number may play or if the aural element is recorded each line will be preceded by HAIL! at the end all personnel of the theatre ensemble must declare their intention to quit the act of theatre

no fifth act once again encouragement is given to the audience once again

III

Here then are two dramas written for the satisfaction of urges too simple to note. Achieving thus a discharge of self beyond self wherein self is achieved, these may serve as a testament to the narrowness of the passages leading to my heart although they glisten, although they pulsate and surge. I am narrow as knifedge there. I am fluid as stone. I can remember reaching in to repair the flush mechanism but I cannot remember many acts of love in their fullness although they were there, they were there. A house I lived in does not exist. The house I live in will not exist. The houses I have lived in have taken on other smells. The houses I will live in have already been built, owned contained acts of love and persons who have forgotten acts of love in their fullness. And the acts and the forgetting of theirs were none of mine.

- CONRAD BISHOP/Milwaukee Bugle-American



Including four Megan originals, and songs by Paul Williams ("Where Do I Go from Here") and Loggins & Messina ("Angry Eyes"), this disc is a fine hybrid of folk and pop music.

Two songs on Side one demonstrate Megan's diverse talent. "Hold On" is a fast-paced sound which she belts out much in the way Gracie Slick sang "Somebody to Love." The next cut is "Daddy Always Liked a Lady," a ballad of a father's concern over his daughter's career in music done softly and with mellowness, somewhat similar to the style of Joan Baez.

Megan has a voice that is equal to the very best in the business. What separates her from the superwomen is that occasionally Ms. McDonough lacks the urgency in her music that the others have. But this is rare, and does

not detract from the overall quality of Keep-sake. — JIM RAMSEY

THE WATERGATE COMEDY HOUR
Various Artists
Hidden Records ST-11202

NOT only can we wear Watergate buttons, put Watergate bumperstickers on our cars, put together the Watergate puzzle and play the Watergate game, we can now listen to our Watergate record.

To put it mildly, The Watergate Comedy Hour is one of the most boring things I've heard (excluding, of course, Agnew's appraisal of

Frank Sinatra). Most of the impressions are not very convincing, and the lines couldn't punch their way out of a paper bag.

The basic problem is failure to make the most of the situation. Martha appears on the Dick Cavett show, Nixon substitutes for Johnny Carson as host of the Tonight Show, and John Dean et al meet to determine who knows what about Watergate. These are potential situations for some good comedy, but the "funnies" are rather stale.

There are, however, some good spots: Nixon appoints Columbo as the Watergate investigator; Jack Burns as McCord instructing the Cubans on the June 17 break-in; and Fannie Flagg as Martha Mitchell is sprinkled throughout the album. — JIM RAMSEY

DANCE

'Aesop's Fables'

SALLY CROWELL

AT a recent dance performance of "Aesop's Fables," presented at the Museum of Natural History, Erika, Thimey, Washington Dance teacher and choreographer celebrated her 30th anniversary as director of the Washington Dance Theatre. Together with cast and friends, cupcakes and champagne she observed the occasion by presenting a revival of three of Aesop's Fables to the delight of children and parents alike.

The program, which is also presented during the school year at various elementary schools in the District under the sponsorship of the Washington Performing Arts Society, included a variety of dance styles and is educational as well as entertaining in its interpretation of the moral messages of Aesop.

After a "Noisy Hello" in which the performers do a dance parade through the audience using percussion instruments in varied rhythms to accompany their dance movements, the group, comprised of Stephen Johnson, Lonneta Gaines, E. Ray LeValley, Miriam Cramer, Diana Parson and Anne Caplan, then go on to interpret the words of Aesop. Together with the choreography of Erika Thimey, the musical score of Audrey and Vincent Biase, costumes by Hertha Woltersdorf, set by Robert Fabik, and movable sculpture pieces by Harriet Lesser, the group presents an enjoyable hour of children's theatre.

In the first fable, "The Fox and the Grapes," E. Ray LeValley anthropomorphizes the 'fox' who becomes embittered after she discovers she is unable to attain that which she hoped to; hence, the saying "sour grapes." While Ms. LeValley is a good actress as well as dancer, the choreography is limited and it is the least interesting of the pieces. It is, however, a good illustration of danced pantomime and the children clearly understood the meaning.

In the second fable, "The Frog and the Ox" Miriam Cramer and Stephen Johnson are superb as 'bab' and 'daddy' frog. The head masks are particularly effective and the lyrical interludes of the "Dragon Fly" (Lonneta Gaines) and the "Lily Pads" (E. Ray LeValley, Diana Parson, Anne Caplan) worked to maintain a soft quality to balance the energetic exuberance of the frogs. When daddy frog gets his due trying to be something other than what he is, a feeling of sadness came over the young audience.

"The Lion and the Mouse" (a study in big and little), the concluding fable on the program, utilizes parachutes, puppets, flash lights and ribbon mazes to create an environment for the characters and audience. With the exception of some inconsequential activity, this was the work of greatest imagination. Ms. Thimey is known nationally for her creative work with

children and this piece has the most potential for exploration. It's unfortunate that some members of the audience didn't have the opportunity to experiment with the props onstage, since they seemed to enjoy the other segments of the program which involved audience participation. In any case, with Stephen Johnson as the lumbering 'Lion' and Lonneta Gaines as the nervous 'mouse' who eventually saved the

Lion's life, the fable is successfully enacted for the children.

Besides performing this program at the Smithsonian Institution, and in the Washington D.C. schools, the Washington Dance Theatre will also be a part of International Children's Day at Wolf Trap Park this fall. They will be presenting "Aesop's Fables" on Sunday, September 16, 11 a.m. at Wolf Trap. Info: FE3-7271.

ON THE AIR

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DISC MEMORY SHOW: Su 9 am. Old rock & roll.

PACIFICA EVENING NEWS: Round-up of national news from Pacifica's Washington Bureau. 10 pm M-F

KEYBOARD FILTER: Electronic & experimental music. Midnight-3 am. Th

ETHNIC FORUM: 230 pm F

INTERFACE: The humanist alternative — includes such guests as B.F. Skinner and Nick Johnson. 630 pm M, 230 pm Tu.

WETA-FM 90.9 FM

AM: Classical music & news with Bill Cerri, 6-noon M-F

MARTIN AGRONSKY: Noon M-F

WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT: Alfie Williams with jazz and interviews. 1230-5 pm M-F

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED: News from

National Public Radio. 5 pm M-F

THE SHADOW: 8 pm M

BOSTON POPS: 830 pm M

INSIDE JEAN SHEPHERD: 1030 pm M-F

FIRING LINE: William Buckley 7 pm Tu

FIBBER McGEE & MOLLY: 8 pm Tu

PHILLIPS COLLECTION CONCERTS: 830 pm

Tu

LONE RANGER: 8 pm W

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA: 830 pm W

GANGBUSTERS: 8 pm Th

POTTERS HOUSE: 7 pm F

REMEMBER RADIO: 8 pm F

FOLK WEEKEND: 6 pm Sa-Su

JAZZ WEEKEND: 8pm Sa-Su

WASHINGTON DEBATES: noon Su

OPERA ETC. 1 pm Su

HIGHWAY CONT'D

ply you make to Miss Daneker's letter.
P.B.C.

Omitted from the response which was finally sent to Daneker were the troublesome sentences as well as sentences which tended to reinforce them.

In light of the documents, and the actions of both VDH and HNTB, ACT's report questions whether the remainder of the study can be conducted in an "open, thorough, and independent manner." According to a source from the consulting firm, quoted in a Post article on June 2nd, a fall deadline "may cut short a collection of vital data and severely limit citizen participation in the study." The source further states "We can't do a first-rate job, as we promised to do before the end of the year."

— ECOLOGY CENTER NEWSLETTER

ELECTRIC OFFICE TYPEWRITER. Excellent condition. Carbon ribbon and full features. Call George 546-9227.

MARYLAND'S OLDEST SUNBATHING club is now accepting applications for membership. Couples and families are invited to write Maryland Health Society, Box 1606, Annapolis, Md. 21404.

THE CITY

STONE SOUP, a non-profit community food store, plans to open at the end of July to customers who want food at relatively low prices. Food certificates which are redeemable in six months are available at the store at 1801 18th NW. The certificates come in both \$5 and \$10 amounts and will help to finance the store in its first months of operation. The store would also like to buy for sale home-grown produce, herbs, home-made breads and canned goods. Info: 234-7665

THE FIRST issue of the Illustrated Women's Almanac, a semi-annual service and information magazine is now on local newsstands. Almanac features such topics as consumerism, employment, child care and child rights, credit, and other subjects of interest to the city woman. In addition, more than 300 nearby agencies, clinics, services and other resources are listed. The Almanac is published for \$1.95 by Armitage Press, 1430 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.

THE NATION'S FIRST ACUPUNCTURE CLINIC, The Acupuncture Center of America, with full medical supervision has opened at 1750 K Street, NW.

The clinic is staffed by accredited Chinese acupuncturists under the supervision of Dr. Gregorie Koss. The initial visit to the Center for therapy includes a medical examination by a licensed physician to determine whether or not acupuncture would be beneficial for the patient.

"The patient first provides us with a full medical history, whereupon we perform a thorough examination. Depending on the ailment, we will use all or part of our completely equipped medical facility - this includes and electrocardiograph, a complete laboratory for blood and urine analysis, an audiometer or x-rays - whatever steps are necessary to be certain that acupuncture is right for the patient," Dr. Koss said.

According to Dr. Koss, 26 medical schools across the country are now exploring acupuncture. The National Institute of Health has launched plans for a comprehensive study of the procedure, its benefits and its effectiveness compared to other medical methods.

"In addition to the relief of pain, many ailments have been treated successfully by acupuncture, including arthritis, muscle spasms, myositis, fibromyalgia, bursitis, sciatica, nerve deafness, tinnitus, forms of anxiety, migraine headaches, skin disorders, sinus trouble, tennis elbow and many others," said Dr. Koss.

Some insurance companies now include acupuncture in their coverage, and the Internal Revenue Service considers fees for acupuncture to be a deductible expense.

THE DC BAR has announced that in accordance with rule passed by the Court of Appeals, a Client Security Trust Fund has been created to reimburse clients who have suffered a financial loss as a result of the dishonest action of their attorneys.

The Bar will consider all applications for reimbursement submitted by members of the public; however, dishonest conduct, not negligence, is the key factor in considering applications. Negligence is a matter to be submitted to the Bar's Disciplinary Board for action.

Payments from the fund are a matter of discretion by the five trustees appointed by the D.C. Court of Appeals to the fund.

Individuals wishing to secure applications to the fund should do so by calling or writing the Client Security Fund, The District of Columbia Bar, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, DC 20006, 787-9130.

THE D.C. SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN Committee announced a slate of four candidates challenging at-large and ward seats in the 1973 School Board elections. The candidates are: At-Large: Erich Martel, an Army veteran, teacher and activist in the Washington Teachers Union; Omari Musi, an activist in the African Liberation Support Committee that organized the May 26 African Liberation Day demonstration, a member of the Ironworkers Local 201 and 1972 S.W.P. candidate for D.C. delegate. For Ward 2: Nan Bailey, an activist in the women's liberation movement and an organizer of the antiwar protest on June 16.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

For Ward 3: James Harris, an organizer of the African Liberation Day demonstration, and first socialist candidate in D.C. in the March 1971 election for D.C. delegate. Omari Musa outlined "black community control of the D.C. schools" as the focus of an energetic campaign confronting the severe crisis in the educational system.

"Throughout the campaign," said Musa, "we will be working to involve students, teachers and parents alike in struggles against cutbacks in badly needed funds for education, demanding total community control over curriculum and policy, and fighting to open the school system to the use of the entire community."

The campaign headquarters is at 1345 E Street, NW, (4th floor). Tel: 783-2363.

THE UNITED FARM WORKERS still needs plenty of help in the lettuce and grape boycott. Picket lines at Safeway at 1745 Columbia Rd, NW group every Friday from 4-8 p.m., Saturdays 11-7 p.m. The UFW also is in need of office supplies - paper, pens, typewriters, etc. and furniture. You can reach them at 587-0510.

THE ECOLOGY CENTER IS NO LONGER ACCEPTING GLASS products at its Rock Creek Park Recycling Center. David McGrew, coordinator for the recycling operation said, "due to the lack of volunteers, the problems of hauling the glass to the market in Baltimore and unfavorable economics we felt it was best to discontinue the recycling of glass. The time has passed for the volunteer citizen to bear the burden of recycling. Local governments and industries must take up where citizens have begun."

The Ecology Center apologizes for the inconveniences that the many dedicated recyclers will have to go through to recycle their glass. If there are any questions regarding recycling or where to recycle materials, the public may call the Ecology Center at 833-1778 from 1 a.m. to 2 p.m., Monday through Friday.

PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT: Changing Needs in the District of Columbia, 1950-1970, a new publication of the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies examines significant changes that have occurred in the District's population, changes that help explain the growing cost of public services. Changes discussed include:

- o decline in income-producing age groups vs. increase in the dependent age groups of children and elderly.
- o sharp drop among adults who are currently married and rapid growth of the singles population.
- o increase in number of households vs. decrease in number of individuals.
- o gains in the educational achievement, occupational status, and incomes of Washington residents.
- o growing pressures on the District caused by rapidly expanding metropolitan and national responsibilities.

Info: 462-4868.

THE Washington Area Peace Action Coalition invites people to its Hiroshima Day observance on the Mall, Sat., Aug. 4. Don Luce's Indochina Mobile Education Project will be displayed and other organizations are invited to set up their own booths and displays. As last year's participants will recall, this is a good chance to reach some of the thousands of tourists visiting in the Mall area.

The Hiroshima Day Exhibit will be set up just behind the Museum of History and Technology at 14th & Constitution, NW.

MOVEMENT for a New Society is a radical pacifist network that is developing throughout the country. A trip is being planned by people from Washington to visit the Philadelphia Life Center of MNS August 10-12.

The Philadelphia Life Center is a community of pacifists living in 12

houses. Each specialized in nonviolent training, macroanalysis, printing collective or the food co-op. If interested in going to the Life Center, contact the Peace Center (234-2000) or Mark Looney at Strongforce (234-6664). Cost will be \$3-\$5 a day, depending on ability to pay. Drivers are needed too.

THE Church of Scientology is holding a series of informative parties each Saturday night at 7 p.m. throughout the summer. The gatherings are centered around self-improvement games and meeting new people. Everyone invited. Refreshments provided. 1810 19th NW. Info: AD2-6296.

- CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY

THE Washington Community Video Center is sponsoring weekly open videotape screenings at their storefront, 2414 18th, NW.

After the featured program at each week's screening, any tapes which the audience wants to watch can be shown, either from the WVCV's tapelog or from any other source. Other individuals or groups working with half-inch videotape are invited to bring their tapes for the public showings. The Washington Community Video Center staff will also conduct introductory workshops about how to use the video equipment after the screening sessions on Tuesday nights, which begin at 8 p.m.

The Washington Community Video Center is a non-profit organization developing ways to use media for community development, information and education, with a focus on the Adams-Morgan section of Northwest Washington. The group is funded primarily by the Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation of Washington.

JOINTLY sponsored by the National Organization for Women and the Women's Legal Defense Fund, the Employment Discrimination Counseling Project offers advice to women who encounter sex or age discrimination in seeking employment or in jobs already held. Services offered are: Provision of information on local, state and federal anti-discrimination laws, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's guidelines for employers, Civil Service guidelines and procedures for filing a complaint, and the process for filing a non-government complaint with the appropriate agency; referral to lawyers if necessary; moral support and the opportunity to talk to other women facing discrimination. Counseling is by appointment only. Info: Gayla Salinas at 638-4000, ext. 258 during the day or 530-1959 after 7 p.m., or Nancy Bailes at 362-1895 after 7 p.m.

SUMMER IN THE PARKS PROGRAMS

- July 25: Trinidad Steel Band, L'Enfant Plaza, noon. African Museum, Ft. Dupont am & Kenilworth pm. Toby Marionette Show, Ft. Reno 1-3 pm, Pierce Mill 7-9 pm
- July 26: African Museum, Kenilworth 10-3
- July 27: Jan VanDyke Dance Group, Washington Circle, noon. African Museum, Kenilworth 10-3
- July 29: Toby Marionette Show, Glen Echo 4-5 pm & 7-8 pm.
- July 30: Lisa Pafell, noon, McPherson. Toby Marionette Show, 16th & Kennedy NW 1-3 pm. African Museum, Ft. Circle 10-3
- July 31: National Symphony, Dupont Circle 8 pm. African Museum, Ft. Circle, 10-3. Toby Marionette Show, Ft. Circle, 1-3 pm.

NEW Dawn Farm is 115 beautiful acres near Wheeling which we want to share with others for development of an alternative, cooperative, radical community.

The majority of the land will be held in common by all the members of what will become a non-profit corporation and each living unit will have a "life-estate" in a private homestead on which to build (with our help if wanted) and live. There are adequate quarters to share while building.

We expect membership shares to equal about \$1,000 and the population to be 12-20 adults (plus children) at this location. The membership share can be secured in just about any way from cash or goods to a promise.

Members will have the option of becoming stockholders in the present corporation - giving them a legal interest in the farm. When members reach a voting majority of the present corporation (about \$15,000) a non-profit corporation comprised exclusively of residents will be formed.

Currently we're doing organic farming and gardening and tend goats, bees, chickens and dairy cattle and too many pets. We have some tractor machinery to help us until we get established. In addition to peace and privacy the land offers woods, springs, creek, well, a new pond and over 30 acres of cleared, chemical-free crop land.

A major interest here is to offer young people an unstructured, vital educational experience.

We welcome your interest, inquiry, visit and participation. - New Dawn Farm, Rt. 1, Box #157, Triadelphia, West Virginia 26059. 304-547-0821.

THE CHANGING CITY

THE D.C. Zoning Commission has come up with its plan for the Georgetown waterfront. The plan will be the subject of hearings that will begin on August 6 at 10 a.m. in the City Council chambers. The zoning commission's proposal would permit and encourage an extraordinary development of the Georgetown waterfront that would amount to a community and environmental Waterloo for Georgetown. Despite the fact that the commission has presented no information on the traffic that would result from its grandiose proposal, nor has it offered an environmental impact statement, the city proposes to permit buildings up to 90 feet and a sizable increase in parking while protecting Georgetown against such supposed curses as animal hospitals, car washes, carnivals and drive-ins - all of which are considerable preferable to another damn highrise.

Under the plan there would be three new zones. The W-3 zone would allow 90 feet heights. While the W-1 and W-2 zones would ostensibly be limited to 60 feet, the Zoning Commission says that under certain circumstances "in order to encourage variety in building forms and to open up additional spaces at ground level, the maximum height in the W-1 and W-2 Districts would be allowed to increase to ninety feet."

Permitted in the new zones would be residences, retail sales and services, offices, boat clubs and marinas, churches, hotels and motels, libraries, museums, parks and open space, recreational buildings and uses, swimming pools, private or public theatres, philanthropic institutions, community centers and artists studios. If approved by the Board of Zoning Adjustment the following uses would be permitted: hospitals, clinics and convalescent homes, laundromats, existing manufacturing, processing and milling uses, public utilities, private schools, service trades, warehouses, wholesaling and bowling alleys.

Specifically prohibited are animal hospitals, veterinarians, automobile and motorcycle sales or repairs, car washes, carnivals, chemical manufacturing or storage, gas stations, outdoor advertising, outside storage packing or crating operations, parking lots, smelting or rendering and trucking.

As an added treat, the Zoning Commission would permit radio or television towers along the waterfront that exceed the 90 foot limitation.

Here's a list of the off-street parking that would be required under the plan:

- Multiple dwellings: 1 per 2 dwellings
- Hotels and motels: 1 per 2 sleeping rooms or suites
- Single-family dwellings and flats: 1 per unit
- Offices: None
- Retail sales and services: 1 per 250 square feet of floor area
- Boat Clubs and Marinas: 1 per berth or slip
- Recreation Buildings: 1 per 2000 square feet
- Private club: None
- Hospitals and nursing homes: 1 per bed.

To tell the Zoning Commission what you think of its Georgetown waterfront, write it at Room 11, District Building, 14th & E NW, DC 20004.



ZONING CASES

THE FOLLOWING CASES ARE PENDING BEFORE THE BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT. A HEARING ON THEM WAS HELD ON JULY 18. TO COMMENT ON THEM, WRITE BZA, ROOM 11-A, DISTRICT BUILDING, DC 20004 CITING CASE NUMBER

Address	Case #	Applicant	Permission Requested
5001-09 New Hampshire Ave. NW	11375	Louis Kabran	Continue parking lot
Rear 4700-4800 block 7th NE	11424	W. Penn Construction	Build row & semi-detached hses.
300 block 61st NE	11391	H.L. White Realty	Build ten rowhouses
1485 Columbia Rd. NW	11338	National Baptist Memorial Church	Parking lot, playground, re-cycling center
1628-32 U NW	11380	W.A. Linthicum	Auto repair garage
Howard University	11400	Howard University	Campus Master Plan
2045 Georgia Ave. NW	11401	Howard University	Cancer Research Facility
2401 6th NW	11405	Howard University	Faculty support building
1763 R NW	11409	L & M. Kraft	Non-profit office
2225 Georgia Ave. NW	11411	Peoples Investment Corp	Motel changes
4849 Conn. Ave. NW	11406	Conn. & Elliot Assn.	Apartment Building
1531 31st NW	11412	Muriel Yasuna	5 unit apartment
6136 30th NW	11413	Virginia Twynham	Two-story addition in rear
5360 MacArthur Blvd. NW	11419	Ida Goldstein et al	3 row & 1 semi-detached hses
2955 Upton NW	11428	Dumbarton College	Private high school

NORTHERN VIRGINIA

THE FIRST CLINIC in Virginia offering elective abortions and other gyn services has opened in Fairfax. Known as the Northern Virginia Women's Medical Center, the clinic will assist those Virginia women who before had to travel to New York and the District of Columbia for abortions. Also, the clinic offers pregnancy testing, counseling, voluntary sterilization, and a full range of birth control services. Total cost for abortion treatment is \$125, thought to be less than half of that in Virginia hospitals. Also, the clinic treats non-residents, and can schedule a patient within a few days without red tape.

The clinic is located at 3918 Prosperity Avenue, Fairfax, Va., and is open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

THE NATION

APPROXIMATELY 24 million people live in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad. Fully 25% of these people — six million — may actually starve to death in the next few months. Yet this disaster of such tragic proportions is hardly being noticed.

Although the current famine in these six West African countries has become one of the most catastrophic situations in recent times, it was not produced by a dramatic event. There have been no wars, earthquakes, or similar newsmaking causes. It simply hasn't rained enough for the last five years to enable these people to grow enough food to live.

The effects of this long drought

have made the current situation drastic. Farmers have been forced to feed their families with their reserves. Many are now even without seeds for planting a new crop, and planting time has arrived.

Half the animals — cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, and camels — have already died in some areas. There is no longer enough grass for them to eat. Thus, there is also a severe shortage of both meat and milk — two valuable protein sources which are particularly needed by children.

General contributions to Africare, a health service organization, will be used to help all six countries on an equal basis unless you specify that your contribution be used to help a particular country.

All contributions are tax-deductible. Make check payable to "Africare Famine Relief Fund," 2204 R NW, DC 20008.

FOR those who are both interested in spreading social justice and don't mind the idea of taxing themselves, there's a new organization dedicated to helping the poor.

The idea behind the New World Coalition is "self taxation." Members are asked to compute some percentage of their income — say two per cent, for example — and pass it along to the coalition. The money then goes to one of the coalition's projects. Three of the current projects are in foreign countries. They are a land-reform analysis program in Chile, a mobile "training team" for different grass-roots programs in Tanzania, and a nutrition and fishery program in Zambia. In the U.S., the coalition is running a legal project for poor people in Chester, Pennsylvania, and housing and tenants' programs in Dorchester, Massachusetts and Houston, Texas.

Organizers say that the primary

value of self tax projects is that they help the poor without the usual "strings" attached to government-sponsored relief programs. Also, the overseas projects are not seen by foreigners as extensions of U.S. foreign policy.

The New World Coalition — which now boasts 250 members — is making its pitch primarily on college campuses in the East, but organizers hope the idea will move westward. So far, one of the coalition's biggest successes is the "Shop the Other America" catalog, which markets goods made by poor people and has sold 32,000 copies.

— ENS

TRAVELING around the country this summer? Why not take along the Gulf Boycott Coalition Vacation Idea Kit, and spread the word about the boycott.

The Gulf Boycott Coalition was formed in July of 1971 to expose Gulf's role in supporting Portuguese colonialism in Africa. Gulf extracts oil in Angola and is currently prospecting for it in Mozambique.

FREE CLASSIFIEDS

COMMERCIAL ADS 5¢ a word, \$1 minimum. All others: free. Send to DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.

FOR SALE

ACME JUICERATORS. LOWEST PRICES IN DC. Model 6001 — all stainless steel: \$100 plus 5% tax (\$105); or Model 5001 — plastic & stainless steel: \$83 plus 5% tax (\$87.15). Call 483-2471 mornings or evenings.

SERVICES

WHY BAKE A CAKE? LET EVELYN DO IT. Professional cake-baking and decorating. Home-made mint wafers decorated to fit your occasion. 882-0837 evenings.

FOR RENT

CHINCOTEAGUE ISLAND, VA. BEACH HOUSE nr Assateague I. Nat. Seashore. Duplex, 1wr flr sleeps 7, upper 6. Hse overlooks Chinc. Sound. Just refurbished. Screen porch, lrg yrd, fishing & crabbing frm back. Lwr flr: \$135/wk. Upper: \$120/wk. Avail. now. 544-6693, 347-5529.

TWO OR 3 PEOPLE needed to share lrg hse in SE Wash. A/C. Priv. ent. All util paid. \$25 each per week. 584-5433.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

ALTERNATIVE MEDIA PROJECT needs people w/gd voices to record announcements & narration for radio & TV. Call early or late: 330-9048.

SCHOOLS

OPENING FOR CHILDREN 8-12 in new free school starting Sept Adams-Morgan area. Emotionally free, creative learning environment. Ian or Kay, 387-4861.

TEACHERS NEEDED: Science, social studies or writing. Alternative school in Adams Morgan for ages 12-16. Program emphasis: tutoring, apprenticeship, hard skills and urban study. Strong commitment necessary. Write J. Wood, The Forum School, 2713 Ontario Rd NW, DC 20009

GOOD DAY CARE, 1-3 YEAR OLDS. Wee Care, a non-profit corp. has immediate openings. Small group in home setting. Hill area. 546-0739.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR PRE-SCHOOL in NW. 9-1. Sue Botts, 522-7693.

CHILDREN'S FREE COMMUNITY will have openings for kids 4 1/2-8 for the '73-'74 school year. Free school in Adams-Morgan beginning 3rd yr. 387-2872, 332-7320, 659-2664, 333-5427.

OPEN ENVIRONMENT PRE-SCHOOL in NW now enrolling 2 1/2 - 3 1/2 yr old. 9-1. Sue Botts, 522-7693, 333-9634.

HAVE ROOM FOR SEVERAL new families in parent co-op day care & nursery school. 2-5 yr olds. Parent involvement. A good place for human beings. 547-0232, 546-5353.

SOUTHWEST CO-OP NURSERY SCHOOL is now taking applications for 2 1/2-4 yr olds. Warm, loving, exciting environment conducive to individual & social development. 544-1161, 547-6335, 544-4654.

HOUSING WANTED

WANTED: HOUSE TO RENT, 4-5 BR, Dupont Circle or Mt. Pleasant area pref. Faith VanderClute, 223-6800, x250 or 462-0782 after 5.



THE GAINESVILLE EIGHT DEFENDANTS. SEE STORY PAGE 30.

Sigma Firefly Scientists Club, PO Box 14508, St. Louis, Mo. 63178.

— SIGMA FIREFLY SCIENTISTS CLUB

THE trial of seven Vietnam Veterans Against the War and one supporter has been moved to July 31 in Gainesville, Florida. They are charged with plotting to violently disrupt the Republican National Convention in Miami last summer.

Assistant U.S. District Attorney Jack Carruth admitted that the government had nothing but some slingshots to support its claim that the veterans planned violence. However, the indictment charges that the veterans planned to use cross bows, firearms, and incendiary devices.

Attorneys for VVAW are trying to show a connection between the Watergate affair, CREEP, and the prosecution of the Gainesville Eight.

Contributions to their defense fund may be sent to Box 13179, Gainesville, Florida 32601. A caravan is leaving Washington to demonstrate in Gainesville on behalf of the VVAW on July 28. If interested, go or call the Community Bookshop, 2028 P Street, NW, 833-8228.

ON August 7, Women United for Action and consumer groups are calling for a moratorium on purchases of all food items as well as gasoline in protest of the rise in the prices of those products.

"Phase 4 will do nothing except bring greater hardship on consumers, especially the poorest," said Laurie Firestein of Women United for Action. "In the first place food prices were frozen at the highest level in 20 years. Already, since Phase 4 began, the wholesale price index went up an annual average of 24%. We're seeing thousands of chickens, hogs and cattle destroyed before our eyes so that farmers can maintain their profits, while we are finding it difficult and sometimes impossible to feed our families. While grain and livestock producers complain to each other about profits, while the government constantly bails them out with one 'Phase' after another, we — the consumers — are left the victims. We won't stand for it, we can't. We know that even higher prices are in store for us and the government and food industry had better be aware that we'll have something in store for them if this continues. We're closing down the food industry for one day on August 7 — and we'll continue until we see some positive results."

CESAR CHAVEZ and the United Farm Workers Union are calling for an international boycott of table grapes at this time "on behalf of those workers who in April were sold out to the notorious Teamsters Union and on behalf of the remaining grape workers whose continued well being depends on an immediate consumer boycott."

THE U.S.-China Friendship Association of the San Francisco Bay Area now has films available from China for use by schools, community groups, and other organizations.

"The Red Detachment of Women," "Chinese Delegation Visits Hanoi," "Prince Sihanouk Visits South China," and "Away with All Pests" (Dr. Joshua Horn's lecture and slide show on people's medical teams and para-medics in the rural areas) rent for \$8.00 apiece plus shipping.

Write U.S.-China Friendship Association, 50 Oak Street, Room 502, San Francisco, Calif. 94102 or call (415) 863-0537.

RECREATION

THE Rock Creek Chess Club, organized in Kensington less than a year ago and already with more than seventy members, is expanding its operations from one to two nights a week.

The club meets regularly on Tuesday evenings in the Montgomery Hills Junior High School, 2010 Linden Lane in Silver Spring. Now the club will also meet at Gallagher's Pub, 3319 Connecticut Avenue, NW, every Sunday evening. Equipment will be provided. Info: 949-6125.

THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON SKI PATROL needs new candidates who can train and qualify as patrollers during the 1973-74 season. The opportunity is a chance to do a lot more skiing with distinct side benefits: Patrollers can by-pass lift lines; free lift tick-

ets are a minimum; some patrollers receive free meals and lodging; there also may be a significant tax benefit.

Ski Patrol provides a first aid and rescue service at several local ski areas on weekends.

To be accepted as a trainee a person must:

a. Hold current American Red Cross First Aid Cards, both Standard (10 hours) and Advanced (16 hours).

b. Be a better-than-average skier, i.e., ski using stem turns or better and be a strong enough skier to handle a rescue toboggan.

Info: Bill Olden, Ski Patrol Leader, 262-2839, or the Assistant Patrol Leader John Gable, 525-3595.

RECREATION DEPT. SPORTS

August 4-12: Annual Recreation Tennis Tournament, Men and Women, 16th & Kennedy NW.

August 11-12: Metro ASA Slow Pitch Tournament, Cabin John Regional Park.

August 13-18: DC Men's AA ASA Fast Pitch Tournament, Guy Mason Recreation Center, 3600 Calvert NW.

Sept. 16: DC AAU Horseshoe Tournament, 15th & Ind. NW.

Sept. 22-Oct. 1: Harcourt Tennis Tournament, Takoma Rec Center and Ft. Stevens Rec Center.

Info: 629-7314

EDUCATION

"FILM AND THE Teaching of English," a workshop for secondary school teachers will be offered Jul 30 - Aug 3 at Catholic University. Three semester credits. \$125 fee. Info: Workshop Office, Speech and Drama Dept., CU, 635-5350.

THE SPEECH and Drama Workshop at Catholic University will offer a silent film course Aug 3-10. Emphasis is on classroom uses of film. Three semester credits. \$125 fee. Info: Workshop Office, Speech and Drama Dept., CU, 635-5350.

"MASS COMMUNICATION in 20th Century society," a workshop designed for secondary school teachers and carrying three semester credits is being offered at the Speech and Drama Dept. at Catholic University Aug 13-17. Graduate and undergraduate credit. \$125 fee. Info: Workshop Office, Speech and Drama Dept. (635-5350).

THE Maryland School of Art and Design in Silver Spring offers reduced tuition to senior citizens and pre-formed groups. Info and catalog: 439-7200.

THE Maryland School of Art & Design is offering free courses to ten high school and junior school students 12-18. Awarding these courses is competitive and will be based on a personal interview and review of students' portfolios. Info and catalog: 439-7200.

THE Center for Washington Learning Opportunities has recently been established at Mount Vernon College.

Under the direction of Richard Ungerer, the center is working as a clearinghouse for students and faculty throughout the country interested in using Washington as part of their academic programs.

A newsletter is published quarterly describing current internship opportunities, and general information regarding off-campus projects of special interest in the Washington area. An inventory of opportunities for the upcoming academic year will be available in late August.

The center is interested in hearing from students seeking learning opportunities in Washington, agencies in the Washington area which would like to use interns and individuals with an interest in off-campus learning. They also have a need for volunteers. Info: 331-3540.

MORE than 60 college-level courses will be offered after working hours to civilian, military personnel, and the general public in 23 downtown federal buildings this fall through the federal-after-hours education program of George Washington University.

Individuals may enroll in undergraduate and graduate courses leading to Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees or as non-degree students.

Courses to be offered include accounting, anthropology, art, business administration, economics, English,

geography, geology, history, humanities, international affairs, management, mathematics, oceanography, political science, psychology, public administration, sociology, speech and drama, and statistics.

Registration for the fall semester will be held in Conference Rooms A, B, and D, Department of Commerce Building, 14th and Constitution, NW from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, August 28 and Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1973. Classes begin the week of September 10. Second short session registration will be held Oct. 24. Second session classes begin Nov. 5.

Tuition is \$63.00 per semester and all courses are 3 semester hours. This compares with a cost of \$86.00 per semester hour for courses taken on the George Washington University campus.

The Government Employees Training Act of 1958 gives Federal agencies broad authority to pay all tuition costs and others fees if courses to be taken are related to present or anticipated job requirements. Info: Robert W. Stewart, Jr. 676-7018.

THE 1973-74 Catalog for the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture is now available, including special day programs, individual learning center, independent study program (correspondence), and the evening program — which is now changing from semester to quarter system. In person registration for the Fall Quarter is September 20-29. To get a copy of the 1973-74 Graduate School catalog call 447-4419.

FOR CHILDREN

ADVENTURE THEATRE'S CAROUSEL PLAYERS, in cooperation with the Montgomery County Recreation Department and the National Park Service present *The Pirate Ship* every weekend, at 11 a.m., 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturdays and 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. on Sundays July 28th through Labor Day at Glen Echo Park.

Admission for all ages is 75¢ and tickets may be purchased at performance time or bought in advance at the Potomac Valley TV Store in the Glen Echo Shopping Center. Info: 530-5203 from 10-2 on weekdays and 229-3031 on weekends.

SHADY GROVE Music Fair is offering special children's programs at 11 and 2 on Wednesdays. Seats are only \$1.75. (948-3400)

WOLF TRAP is offering a weekday schedule of two free puppet shows for children each Monday through Friday through August 31.

"The Magic of Music," written for children five to 10 years old, is scheduled at 10:30 a.m.

"Musical Theater — The Who's, What's, Where's and Why's of It All" is performed at 12:30 p.m. Geared for audiences of 10 to 16 years. Reservations are needed: 938-3810.

EXHIBITIONS

THE RENWICK GALLERY is extending its hours. Through Labor Day, the Renwick will remain open Thursday evenings until 9 o'clock. The closing hour other days remains 5:30.

The Renwick is on Pennsylvania Avenue at 17th Street NW, beside Blair House. Admission is free.

In addition to making its exhibitions available for extra hours of viewing Thursdays, the Renwick will schedule special events for some of those evenings.

THE BLACK PRESENCE IN THE ERA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1770-1800: through Sept. 3 at the National Portrait Gallery, F Street at 8th, NW. Open 10-5:30.

LIVE INSECT ZOO: through August 31 at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History. Open 10-5 daily.

FILMS

FOUR FILMS ON POTTERS and pottery making. Jul 26, Renwick. 11, 1245 and 7 pm.

MUSIC

HERE'S THE BEST AT WOLF TRAP this summer (Reservations 938-3800):

July 26-28: National Folk Festival
July 29-30: Preservation Hall Jazz Band
July 31-Aug 1: Bolshoi Ballet
Aug 21-23: Alvin Ailey
Aug 28-Sept 2: New York City Ballet
Sept 6, 8: "The Saint of Bleeker Street."

AT THE MERIWEATHER POST PAVILLION this summer (301-953-2424):

Aug. 1: Arlo Guthrie
Aug. 2: Miles Davis, Muddy Waters
Aug 5: Seals & Croft
Aug 10: Judy Collins
Aug 14: The Temptations
Aug 15: Two Generations of Brubeck
Aug 16: Blood, Sweat & Tears
Aug 29: George Carlin
Aug 30: The Beach Boys
Sept 14: Gilbert O'Sullivan

AT SHADY GROVE (948-3400)
Sept 11-16: Dionne Warwick

THERE will be a free recital featuring Amanda Newhouse, soprano, and Helen Penn, organist, at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, 12:10 pm, July 27.

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK will host the 35th National Folk Festival July 26th-29th. Workshops will be held in five locations spread throughout the park from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Thursday through Saturday, and from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Sunday. These workshops will focus on specific styles, traditions and instruments. Folk dance, as well as music, will be featured at the festival and there will be dance workshops. In the evenings there will be concerts.

All daytime activities at the Festival are free. Evening concert tickets are available at \$3.00 for reserved seats and \$2.00 for lawn seats with a 10% discount for NFFA members only. (296-0008)

ORGAN CONCERT at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Jul 25 1210 pm. Free.

THE SHIRLEY HORN TRIO is at the Corsican Restaurant, 1716 Eye NW, W-Su 930-130. Info: 298-8488.

JAMES BROWN will be at the Carter Barron Aug 6-12. 783-2300 or 723-2435.

RAY CHARLES will be at Carter Barron Aug 20-26. 783-2300 or 723-2435.

WOLF TRAP AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PROGRAM

July 28, 8:30 - Twyla Tharp and Company Dance Concert at Lisner. 686-3893.

July 29, 4 p.m. - Wolf Trap AU Chorus and Symphony Orchestra in Hayden's The Creation at Wolf Trap Farm Park. Tickets \$2.

Aug. 3, 8:30 - Wolf Trap AU Instrumental Ensembles Concert at Kay Spiritual Life Center (AU campus). Free.

Aug. 6, 8:30 - Wolf Trap AU Symphony, Chorus and Dance with the Jose Limon Dance Company at Wolf Trap Farm Park. Tickets \$2.

Aug. 7, 8:30 - National Symphony String Quartet sponsored by the Wolf Trap AU Program at Corby Mansion at 9 Chevy Chase Circle. Tickets: \$3.

Aug. 9, 8:30 - Wolf Trap AU Chamber Chorus Concert at National Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall. Free.

Aug. 10 & Aug. 11, 8:30 - Jose Limon Dance Company at Lisner Auditorium. Info: 686-3893.

Aug. 13, 8:30 - Wolf Trap AU Chamber Orchestra at Wolf Trap Farm Park. Tickets \$2. With winners of the Washington International Music Competition and the Bach International Competition.

Aug. 19, 8:30 - Wolf Trap AU Symphony Orchestra and Chorus at Wolf Trap Farm Park. Tickets \$2.

NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERTS, sponsored by the "Summer in the Parks" program, will be held free in metropolitan Washington parks through September 1.

Conducting the concerts will be Murry Sidlin, Assistant Conductor of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra since 1971.

CLASSICAL FAVORITES

Beethoven-Symphony #5
Vivaldi-Concerto for Two Trumpets and Orchestra
Stravinsky-Firebird Suite (1919)

July 31, 8 p.m. - DuPont Circle
 Aug. 1, 8 p.m. - Southwest Waterfront,
 4th and P Streets, SW
 Aug. 2, 8 p.m. - Glen Echo Park, Md.
 Aug. 4, 5 p.m. - Fort Washington, Md.
AN EVENING WITH MOZART
 Overture to the Marriage of Figaro
 Eine Kleine Nacht Musik
 Clarinet Concerto
 Symphony # 40 in G Minor
 Aug. 14, 8 p.m. - Old Stone House, 3051
 M Street, NW, Georgetown
 Aug. 51 8 p.m., Great Falls Park, Md.
CLASSICAL FAVORITES
 Wagner-Meistersinger Prelude
 Schumann-Piano Concerto
 Mussorgsky-Ravel-Pictures at an Exhi-
 bition.
 Aug. 30, 8 p.m., Prince William Forest
 Park, Va.
 Aug. 31, 8 p.m. - Greenbelt Park, Md.
 Sept. 1, 5 p.m. - Sylvan Theatre
BAROQUE ARTS CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
 July 31: Chevy Chase Community Center,
 830 pm
 August 2: Lansburg Park, Delaware & I
 SW, 8 pm.

THE King of France Tavern at the
 Maryland Inn presents Carolyn Hester
 through July 31st. Church Circle, An-
 napolis, 261-2206.

THE premier of "Jazz Suite for
 Quintet and Voices" by Art Monroe will
 be held Aug. 2, 8 p.m. in Woods-Brown
 Amphitheatre at American University.
 The Marshall Hawkins Quintet,
 heard regularly at the Top of Foolery
 will perform Aug. 17, 8 p.m., also in
 Woods-Brown Amphitheatre at AU. Both
 free.

DC BALLET

July 26: Upshur Rec Center, 8 pm
 27: Brentwood Park Center, 8 pm
 28: Lansburg Park, 8 pm
 29: Veterans Hospital, 7 pm
 August 2: Sharpe School: 1 pm
 3: Fort Circle, 8 pm
 4: Turkey Thicket, 3 pm
 5: Georgetown

DRAMA

ARENA Stage is seeking housing for
 out-of-town actors and actresses who
 are in Washington for productions. It
 also needs people who can drive per-
 formers around to look for places to
 stay, can donate kitchen utensils, lin-
 ens or furniture, or who can meet per-
 formers at the airport or stations.
 Write Sally Bayer, Arena Stage, 6th &
 M SW 20024.

TRAPIER THEATER, ST. ALBAN'S

686-1733
 "Much Ado About Nothing," Jul 26-30 8pm
 Jul 29 3 pm.

TENNESSEE WILLIAMS' "Summer and
 Smoke" at the Kennedy Center thru Aug 12

OTHELLO is at the Sylvan Theatre
 thru Aug 12. Free. 426-6700.

THE MARKET FIVE GALLERY, located
 in the north end of the Eastern Market,
 7th and North Carolina, SE, is the
 scene of a production of Megan Terry's
 Coming and Goings and other short,
 comic plays produced by the Theatre-
 words (formerly the Georgetown Theatre-
 words.)

Performances through August 4,
 Wed-Sat. Wednesday is free. Other nights
 the donation is \$2.00. Info: 635-1776
 weekdays before noon.

THE FANTASTICKS opens at the Mayflo-
 wer Cabaret Theatre Aug 14.

THE BALD SOPRANO by Ionesco is
 the first production of the new Actors
 Company at the "O" Street Theater, under
 the theatre's new format of presenting
 a broad spectrum of community theater
 enterprises.

Two plays by Washington play-
 wright Marvin Himelfarb will share the
 bill, which runs Thursday through Sun-
 day, 8 p.m. through July 29, 1632 O
 NW. Info: 234-1454 or 546-1674.

IT is with no little regret, but
 with honest relief, that the producer-
 director, the designers, the composer-
 author and the principal actor have
 come to the hard conclusion to post-
 pone the planned August premiere of
 The Ballad of Doctor Faustus. The rea-
 son is that we have run out of time to
 solve the many production problems that
 this new and surrealistic version of

Marlowe's great play demands of us.
 We beg your patience that you may be
 as certain as we are that the excite-
 ment and excellence we can achieve will
 be forthcoming at the festival next
 year, and perhaps even before.

Patrons holding tickets please con-
 tact the Shakespeare & Co. box office
 at 686-1733 for refund.

TED WALCH
 Producer-director

THE MOUSETRAP by Agatha Christie
 is at the Olney Theatre through August
 5. Info: 924-3400.

BEGINNING August 8th The "O"
 Street Theatre will present the American
 Society of Theatre Arts' Playwrights'
 Theatre of Washington production of
 Mooch, a new full-length drama by Wash-
 ington writer T.J. Camp III. Perfor-
 mances will be held Wednesday through
 Sunday for six weeks. Info and Res:
 234-1454.

"RAISIN," Arena's fine production, has
 been held over thru Aug 12. Info: 638-
 6700.

EXCELLENT songs and singing combined
 with a campy treatment of a lousy book
 makes "Desert Song" worth seeing. At
 the Kennedy Center thru Jul 29.

"GODSPELL" shows you what heaven would
 be like if Ed Sullivan were God. Thru
 Sep 16 at Ford's. 347-6260.

"CALM DOWN MOTHER," a play about women
 in contemporary society, will be staged
 at George Washington University Th Aug 2
 thru Su Aug 5, 8 pm, Studio A, Lisner
 Auditorium, 730 21st NW. \$1. Info: 676-
 6178.

SPRINGFIELD Community Theatre is spon-
 soring "You're a Good Man, Charlie
 Brown" at the community room of the
 Springfield Mall Shopping Center. It
 will run Jul 26-28 & Aug 2-4 with per-
 formances nightly at 8 pm and matinees
 on the 28th and 4th at 3 pm. \$2. Info:
 451-7020.

"ONE TOUCH OF VENUS," a Kurt Weill
 and Ogden Nash musical, will be pre-
 sented by Georgetown Summer Theatre,
 Jul 25-28, 830 pm, St. John's Parish
 Hall, 3240 O NW. \$2.50 adults, \$2 stu-
 dents. Info: 338-1796.

DANCE

THE JOSE LIMON COMPANY will per-
 form at Wolf Trap Farm Park on Aug. 6
 with the Wolf Trap American Universi-
 ty Symphony Orchestra and Chorus in
 the premiere of the reconstruction of
 Missa Brevis. Limon originally choreo-
 graphed Zoltan Kodaly's post-World
 War II work in the early 60's.

Tickets for the Aug. 6 perfor-
 mance, are available through Ticketron.

TWYLA THARP AND COMPANY will per-
 form at Lisner on Saturday, July 28,
 8:30 p.m. The program will include a
 ballet entitled "The One Hundreds"
 which, in addition to the Company, will
 include 100 Wolf Trap American Univer-
 sity students.

Also in the program will be pie-
 ces chosen from "The Bix Pieces," "The
 Raggedy Dances," or a new dance now
 in progress. "The Bix Pieces" set to
 Beiderbecke music was described by
 Clive Barnes in The New York Times as
 "an absolute triumph." "The Raggedy
 Dances" uses music chiefly from Scott
 Joplin. Info: 686-3893.

ART

GROUP SHOW: Mickelson Gallery thru
 Aug 11.

DECORATIVE ARTS FROM PERIOD 1876-
 1916: through Sept. 9 at Renwick Gal-
 lery of the National Collection of
 Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution.
 Exhibit designed by Gazette corres-
 pondent Val Lewton.

FAY ZETLIN PAINTINGS at the Franz
 Bader, thru July 28.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in its 11
 years of operation, Emerson Gallery,
 1437 Emerson Avenue, McLean, will pre-
 sent an all-student show in two parts
 during July and August.

Thirty-seven students of the Nor-
 thern Virginia Community College will
 exhibit sculpture, prints, drawings
 and paintings, including some prize-
 winning pieces from a May show judged
 by nationally-known Washington artist,
 Ed McGowin. The art for the group show
 was selected by Emerson Gallery's new
 director, Barbara Matteo.

The students will be curators of
 the gallery during the summer hours
 of Wednesday through Sunday, noon to
 4 p.m.

\$1 MILLION worth of art will be raf-
 fled off at the Jane Haslem Gallery be-
 tween Aug 19-25. Proceeds will go to the
 Maryland School of Art and Design which
 sorely needs help. To bid on a work, you
 fill out a card with your name and the
 amount you are willing to pay. On Aug 25
 at 5 pm, the cards will be read and the
 highest bidders get to take home works
 by artists such as Appel, Baskin, Boul-
 anger, Picasso, Levine, Anuskevicz and
 Meeker.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the found-
 ing of Federal City College Art Dept. is
 being celebrated with the exhibition of
 works by students since 1968. The show
 is at the National Collection of Fine
 Arts through August 5.

"OVER THE PAST SEASON, several
 clients have asked to view, at their
 leisure, selections from the gallery
 graphic collection. Therefore, an eve-
 ning has been set aside for print
 viewing and discussion. Portfolios of
 works by artists will be shown. The
 evenings will be casual, and refresh-
 ments will be served.

"Because of the format of these
 print viewing sessions, it is neces-
 sary to limit the number of people
 attending. We are asking that reser-
 vations be made by telephone to 338-
 3014. Date: Wednesday, August 8, 7-9
 p.m."

- JANE HASLEM GALLERY

ART ON THE MALL: Reflecting pool,
 every Sunday this summer. Info: 426-68-
 42.

ALAN EVEN FELTUS figure paintings
 and drawings at the Jacobs Ladder thru
 Aug 4.

GROUP SHOW at the Jacobs Ladder Gal-
 lery Aug 9 - Sep 8.

PHOTOGRAPHY

GROUP SHOW OF WASHINGTON PHOTOGRAPH-
 ERS including Joe Cameron, William
 Christenberry, John Gossage, Mark Power,
 Nancy Rexroth and Steve Szabo is at the
 Jefferson Place Gallery thru Jul 28.

POETRY

PROTEUS Magazine and Grace Episco-
 pal Church present a reading with Rich-
 ard Puckett, Robert Zelenka, Myra Skla-
 rew and Gary Stein, Aug 1 8 pm at Grace
 Church, 1041 Wisc. Ave. NW. Donations
 welcome. Info: 836-1858 or 333-7100.

FAR NORTHEAST

THE RIVER TERRACE CONCERT SERIES
 is being held every Thursday, 8 p.m.
 through Aug. 23 at River Terrace Park,
 Anacostia Avenue and Benning Road, NE.

The schedule is:
 July 26 - Carmen Jones
 Aug. 2 - Trinidad Steel Band
 Aug. 9 - D.C. City Ballet
 Aug. 16 - Gospel Caravan
 Aug. 23 - Smoke
 Info: Nancy Sies, 829-7050.

UPPER NORTHEAST

FT. CIRCLE CONCERT SERIES
 Free every Friday at 8 pm, 8th & Gal-
 loway NE, thru August 31.
 July 27 Larry Reid
 August 3 DC City Ballet
 10 Gospel Caravan
 17 Carmen Jones

WEST OF THE PARK

GUY MASON CONCERT SERIES
 Free programs start at 730 pm at the
 Guy Mason Recreation Center, Wisc. &

Calvert NW
 July 29 national Folk Festival
 August 5 Hernandez's Philippine
 Dancers
 12 Tobe announced
 19 Studio Opera
 26 Smoke: rock

TENLEY LIBRARY: Children's film
 program 1030 am Th.
 CLEVELAND PARK LIBRARY: Childrens
 summer film program 230 pm W.

FREE MOVIES: Tu-W-Th-Sa evenings at
 Ft. Reno Youth Center.

PIPELINE COFFEEHOUSE: Every other
 F night. Info: Tom Curran, 363-8286 or
 Mady Helm, 363-7380. Also at Pipeline,
 Mass. & Wisc. NW: daytime programs in
 pottery yoga, glass blowing, football
 and cards.

TRAMPOLINE & TUMBLING TECHNIQUES:
 Lafayette Playground, Northampton &
 Broad Branch NW, M-F 1130 am - 830 pm.
 Patty Wimsatt, 629-7184.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE: Part
 and full-time jobs available. Roger
 Luchs, 244-7774.

DAY TRIPS: For youths 13-21. Info:
 244-7774 or 686-1610. Schedule:
 Sa-Su Aug 4-5: Overnight camping,
 Elk Neck Park, Md.
 Th Aug 9: Chincoteague
 Th Aug 16: Dewey Beach, Del.
 Th Aug 23: Montgomery County Fair.

THE YOUTH INSTITUTE FOR NORTHWEST
 WASHINGTON, DC is designed to provide
 youth with an opportunity to learn
 through seminars, learning labs, one day
 conference, outdoor activities and open
 classes. Info: 5841 Chevy Chase Parkway,
 686-1610.

A BIKE REPAIR WORKSHOP is being held
 two days a week at the Chevy Chase Play-
 ground, 41st & Livingston NW. Informal in-
 struction. Books & tools available. Info:
 362-0488.

SIDWELL FRIENDS SCHOOL TENNIS CLUB:
 3825 Wisc. Ave. NW. April 1- Nov. 1. All
 ages. Membership fee. Info: Ms. Pauline
 Addie, 244-7088.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS
 CLUB: 2607 Military Rd. NW. Membership
 fee. Four all-weather courts, showers for
 men. 686-0151.

WATERMELON CONTEST at Friendship
 Playground, 1 pm Jul 25.
 PADDLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT at Macomb
 Playground, 1 pm Jul 25.
 BOYS SWIM MEET at Georgetown Play-
 ground, 1 pm Jul 26
 BASKETBALL CAMP at Macomb play-
 ground, Jul 26
 GYMNASTICS at Lafayette Playground,
 3-6 Jul 26.
 DANCE at Blessed Sacrement, 8-11
 Jul 27.
 GOLDFISH HUNT in Jelleff Boys Club
 pool, 3 pm Jul 27.
 SKIT DAY AND BARBECUE at Palisades
 Playground, 1 pm Jul 27.

HANDICRAFTS WILL be featured at
 the North East Youth Festival of
 Arts, July 28-29 at Stanton Park
 at Mass. Avenue and 6th Street.
 Crafts will be judged for awards.
 Anyone who would like to partici-
 pate should go by the Christ
 Child Settlement House and fill
 out a registration form. The
 festival will be open to the
 public from 1-8 p.m. both days.
 For information call 546-1500.

A CITY-WIDE Day Care Block Party
 will be held Saturday, Aug. 18th
 at C St. SE between Third and
 Fourth Streets to support good day
 care programs in the District and
 on Capitol Hill. Entertainment
 will be provided. Admission is
 free. At press time, a children's
 parade will be held. To help call
 Jack Chagnon at 582-6934.

SELLING TOTAL house furnishings
 Aug. 3-5. Sofas, washing machine,
 dining room table and chairs,
 beds, misc. All good condition,
 priced to sale. 170 North
 Carolina Ave. SE, 9 a.m.- 5 p.m.

OFFICE MANAGER and general assis-
 tant in legislative office needed
 at Women's International League
 for Peace and Freedom. Salary,
 \$6000 per year. Call 546-8644.

Return postage guaranteed, DC Gazette, 109 8th NE, DC 20002

Time Value. Please do not delay!

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